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September 2012

Network Markup Language Base Schema version 1

Status of This Document

Group Working Draft (GWD), candidate Recommendations Proposed (R-P).

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Abstract

This document describes a set of normative schemas which allow the description of computer network topologies.

Contents

1 Introduction

This document describes the base schema of the Network Markup Language (NML). Section 2.1 defines the NML classes and their attributes and parameters. Section 2.2 describes the relations defined between NML classes.

An NML network description can be expressed in XML[XML], and RDF/XML[RDF-XML] syntax. Section A describes the XSD schema for the XML syntax. Section B describes the OWL 2 schema for the RDF/XML syntax.

These basic classes defined in this document may be extended, or sub-classed, to represent technology specific classes.

Section 4 provides example use cases. This section is informative. Only sections 2, 3, and appendices A and B are normative and considered part of the recommendation.

1.1 Scope

The Network Markup Language is designed to create a functional description of multi-layer networks and multi-domain networks. An example of a multi-layered network can be a virtualised network, but also using different technologies. The multi-domain network descriptions can include aggregated or abstracted network topologies. NML can not only describe a static network topology, but also its capabilities and its configuration.

NML is aimed at logical connection-oriented network topologies. It can also be used to describe physical networks or packet-oriented networks, although the current base schema does not contain classes or properties to explicitly deal with signal degradation, or complex routing tables.

NML only attempts to describe the data plane of a computer network, not the control plane. It does contain extension mechanism to easily tie it with network provisioning standards and with network monitoring standards.

Finally, this document omits a definition for the terms *Network* or *capacity*. This has been a conscious choice. The term *Network* has become so widely used for so many diverse meanings that it is impossible to create a definition that everyone can agree on, while still expressing something useful. See *Topology* for the concept of a network domain and a *Link* with multiple sources and sinks for the concept of a local area network. The term *capacity* is used by different technologies in such a different way (e.g. including or excluding the packet overhead) that it is better to let technology-specific extensions make an explicit definition.

1.2 Notational Conventions

The keywords "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119].

This schema defines classes, attributes, relations, parameters and logic. Objects are instances of classes, and the type of an object is a class.

Names of classes are capitalised and written in italics (e.g. the *Node* class). Names of relations are written in camel case and in italics (e.g. the *hasNode* relation).

2 NML Base Schema

The NML Base schema describes an information model for computer networks. This schema is kept intentionally general, with provisions to extend the schema to describe layer-specific information.

The schema consists of classes, attributes, relations, and parameters. Classes describe types of objects and are described in section 2.1. Relations describe the relations between classes and are described in section 2.2. Attributes describe properties of classes. Attributes and parameters are described with their class description.

All classes, relations, attributes and parameters defined in this document have an identifier within the namespace `http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#`.

2.1 Classes

Figure 1 shows an overview of all the classes in the NML schema in a UML class diagram. In the sections below we discuss each of the elements of the schema.

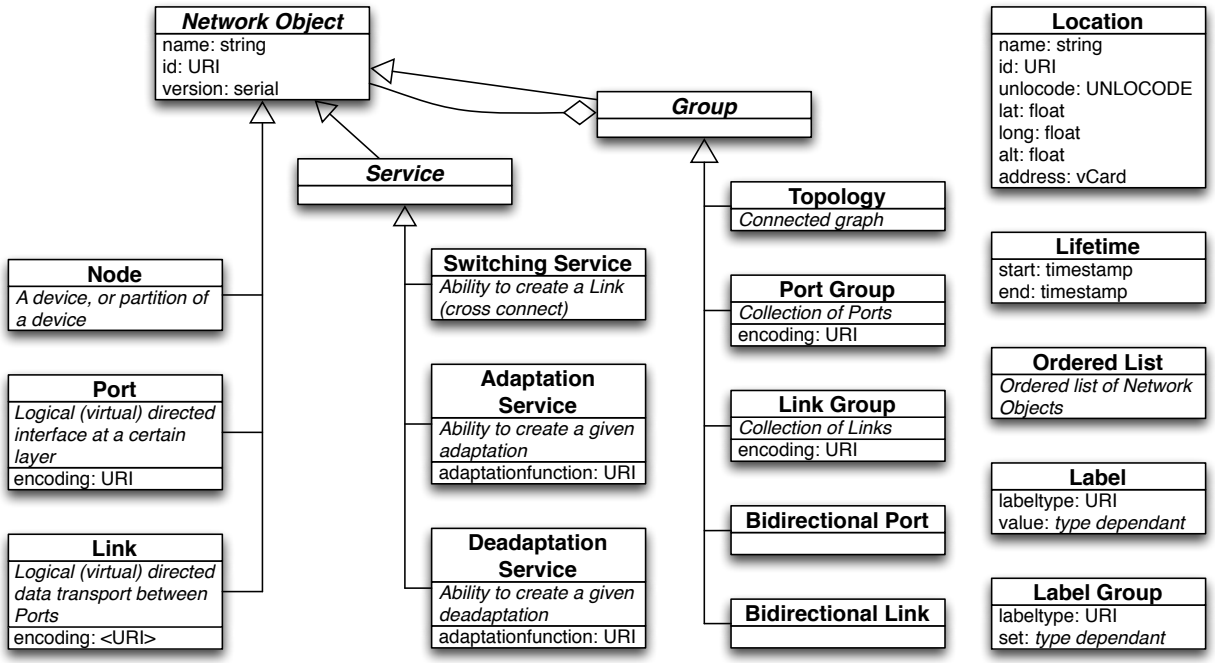

Figure 1: A UML class diagram of the classes in the NML schema and their hierarchy

2.1.1 Network Object

The basic abstract class of the schema is the *Network Object*. Most classes inherit from it.

Network Object is an abstract class. It MUST NOT be instantiated directly.

A *Network Object* may have the following relations:

- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s
- *isAlias* to one or more *Network Object*s
- *locatedAt* to one *Location*

A *Network Object* may have the following attributes:

- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string
- *version* to assign a time stamp

The meaning of the *isAlias* relation is only defined for specific cases (between objects of the same concrete class), and SHOULD NOT be used between other objects.

The meaning of the *version* attribute is only defined for specific cases (in objects of the Topology class), and SHOULD NOT be used in other objects. Clients that receive a *version* attribute for a non-*Topology* object SHOULD ignore that attribute.

An *id* is a persistent, globally unique object identifier for the *Network Object*. The *id* SHOULD be used to refer to this object. Section 3 describes these identifiers in detail.

name is a human readable string. A name may be written in any language, but it is RECOMMENDED that names are chosen so that all users can easily distinguish between different names. Names are not globally unique, and two objects can have the same name. It is RECOMMENDED to use short, descriptive names. A name MUST NOT be used for anything other than display purposes. Normal Unicode recommendations apply: A name MUST NOT contain control or formatting codepoint (anything in the Other categories), and it is RECOMMENDED to only use codepoints from the Basic Multilingual Plane (BMP).

version is a time stamp formatted as ISO 8601 calendar date, and MUST be a basic (compact) representation with UTC timezone (*YYYYMMDD*T*hhmmss*Z) [ISO 8601]. The time stamp can be used to publish updates of a *Topology*. If a client receives multiple *Topology* descriptions, each with a different version time stamp, the version with the latest time stamp in the past or present MUST be considered the valid description. *Topology* descriptions with a time stamp

in the future MAY be discarded or cached until the denoted time. See also the *Lifetime* object to describe historic or future network changes.

The base *Network Object* is subclassed into the top-level topology components, that are sufficient to cover the description of networks. The classes in this schema that directly inherit from *Network Object* are:

- Node
- Port
- Link
- Service
- Group

These classes are described in more detail below.

2.1.2 Node

A *Node* is generally a device connected to, or part of, the network. A Node does not necessarily correspond to a physical machine. It MAY be a virtual device or a group of devices (e.g. when used in aggregation).

Node inherits from *Network Object*.

A *Node* may have the following relations:

- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s
- *hasInboundPort* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s
- *hasOutboundPort* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s
- *hasService* to one or more *Service*s of type *Switch*
- *implementedBy* to one or more *Node*s
- *isAlias* to one or more *Node*s
- *locatedAt* to one *Location*

A *Node* may have the following attributes:

- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string

2.1.3 Port

A *Port* defines connectivity from a *Network Object* to the rest of the network. A *Port* object is unidirectional. A *Port* does not necessarily correspond to a physical interface. It represents a logical transport entity at a fixed place in the network.

Port inherits from *Network Object*.

A *Port* may have the following relations:

- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s
- *hasLabel* to one *Label*
- *hasService* to one or more *Service*s of type *Adaptation* or type *Deadaptation*
- *isAlias* to one or more *Port*s
- *isSink* to one or more *Link*s
- *isSource* to one or more *Link*s

A *Port* may have the following attributes:

- *encoding* to assign a data encoding identifier
- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string

The *encoding* attribute defines the format of the data streaming through the Port. The identifier for the encoding MUST be a URI. Encoding URIs SHOULD be specified in a Grid Forum Documents (GFD).

2.1.4 Link

A *Link* object describes a unidirectional data transport from each of its sources to all of its sinks.

A source of a Link is a Network Object that has a *isSource* relation to the Link. A sink of a Link is a Network Object that has a *isSink* relation to the Link.

A *Link* object can have a *isSerialCompoundLink* relation to a *List* of *Links*. This describes that the *Link* represents a path through the network implemented by that (ordered) *List* of *Links*.

Link inherits from *Network Object*.

A *Link* may have the following relations:

- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s
- *hasLabel* to one *Label*
- *isAlias* to one or more *Link*s
- *isSerialCompoundLink* to one ordered *List* of *Link*s

A *Link* may have the following attributes:

- *encoding* to assign a data encoding identifier
- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string

A *Link* may have the following parameter:

- *noReturnTraffic*. A value of `true` changes the definition of *Link* to: data transport from each sources to all sinks, except that there is no data transport from a source to a sink if the source and sink are grouped together in a *BidirectionalPort* group. The default value of *noReturnTraffic* is `false`.

2.1.5 Service

Service describes a capability of the network. That is, it describes how the behavior can be changed dynamically.

Service is an abstract class. It MUST NOT be instantiated directly.

Service inherits from *Network Object*. A *Service* may have the same relations, attributes and parameters as a *Network Object*.

This schema defines three different services, the *SwitchingService* the *AdaptationService* and the *DeadaptationService*. These are described in more detail below.

2.1.6 Switching Service

A *SwitchingService* describes the ability to create new *Link*s from any of its inbound *Port*s to any of its outbound *Port*s.

SwitchingService inherits from *Service*.

A *SwitchingService* may have the following relations:

- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s

- *hasInboundPort* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s
- *hasOutboundPort* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s
- *isAlias* to one or more *Switching Service*s
- *providesLink* to one or more *Link*s or *LinkGroup*s.

A *SwitchingService* may have the following attributes:

- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string

A *SwitchingService* may have the following parameter:

- *labelSwapping*. A value of `false` adds a restriction to the *SwitchingService*: it is only able to create cross connects from an inbound *Port* to an outbound *Port* if the *Label* of the connected *Port*s has the same value. The default value is `false`.

The *providesLink* relation points to *Link*s which describe the currently configured cross connects in a *SwitchingService*.

2.1.7 Adaptation Service

An *AdaptationService* describes the capability that data from one or more *Port*s can be embedded in the data encoding of one other *Port*. This is commonly referred to as the embedding of client layer (higher network layer) ports in a server layer (lower network layer) port. The *AdaptationService* describes a multiplexing adaptation function, meaning that different channels (the client layer ports) can be embedded in a single data stream (the server layer port). For example multiplexing several VLANs over a single trunk port.

Like *Port* and *Link*, *AdaptationService* describes a unidirectional transport function. For the inverse transport function, see *DeadaptationService*.

AdaptationService inherits from *Service*.

An *AdaptationService* may have the following relations:

- *canProvidePort* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s
- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s
- *isAlias* to one or more *AdaptationService*s
- *providesPort* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s

An *AdaptationService* may have the following attributes:

- *adaptationfunction* to assign an adaptation technology identifier
- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string

DeadaptationService is an inverse of *AdaptationService*. This should not be confused with an inverse multiplexing adaptation function. An inverse multiplexing adaptation function embeds a single data stream in multiple underlying data streams. To describes such a network, the experimental *parallelCompound* relation can be used, which is an experimental relation, described in a separate document [Dijkstra13].

2.1.8 De-adaptation Service

A *DeadaptationService* describes the capability that data of one or more ports can be extracted from the data encoding of one other port. This is commonly referred to as the extraction of client layer (higher network layer) ports from the server layer (lower network layer) port. The *DeadaptationService* describes a demultiplexing adaptation function, meaning that different channels (the client layer ports) can be extracted from a single data stream (the server layer port). For example demultiplexing several VLANs from a single trunk port.

Like *Port* and *Link*, *AdaptationService* describes a unidirectional transport function. For the inverse transport function, see *AdaptationService*.

DeadaptationService inherits from *Service*.

A *DeadaptationService* may have the following relations:

- *canProvidePort* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s
- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s
- *isAlias* to one or more *DeadaptationService*s
- *providesPort* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s

A *DeadaptationService* may have the following attributes:

- *adaptationfunction* to assign a adaptation technology identifier
- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string

2.1.9 Group

A *Group* describes a collections of objects. Any object can be part of a group, including another *Group*.

Group is an abstract class. It MUST NOT be instantiated directly.

Group inherits from *Network Object*. A *Group* may have the same relations, attributes and parameters as a *Network Object*.

This schema defines five different *Group*s:

- Topology
- Port Group
- Link Group
- Bidirectional Port
- Bidirectional Link

These classes are described in more detail below.

2.1.10 Topology

A *Topology*[1] is a set of connected *Network Object*s. *connected* means that there is, or it is possible to create, a data transport between any two Network Objects in the same Topology, provided that there are no policy, availability or technical restrictions.

A *Topology* may have the following relations:

- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s
- *hasNode* to one or more *Node*s
- *hasInboundPort* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s
- *hasOutboundPort* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s
- *hasService* to one or more *Service* of type *Switch*
- *hasTopology* to one or more *Topology*s
- *isAlias* to one or more *Topology*s

[1] At first this was called a Network, then Graph Network. The term Topology was suggested to avoid the confusion surrounding the overloaded term Network.

- *locatedAt* to one *Location*

A *Topology* may have the following attributes:

- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string
- *version* to assign a serial number

The *version* attribute is described at the *Network Object*.

2.1.11 Port Group

A *PortGroup* is an unordered set of *Port*s.

A *PortGroup* may have the following relations:

- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s
- *hasLabelGroup* to one *LabelGroup*
- *hasPort* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroups*
- *isAlias* to one or more *PortGroup*s
- *isSink* to one or more *LinkGroup*s
- *isSource* to one or more *LinkGroup*s

A *PortGroup* may have the following attributes:

- *encoding* to assign a data encoding identifier
- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string

2.1.12 Link Group

A *LinkGroup* is an unordered set of *Link*s.

A *LinkGroup* may have the following relations:

- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s
- *hasLabelGroup* to one *LabelGroup*
- *hasLink* to one or more *Link*s or *LinkGroup*s

- *isAlias* to one or more *LinkGroup*s
- *isSerialCompoundLink* to one ordered *List* of *LinkGroup*s

A *LinkGroup* may have the following attributes:

- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string

2.1.13 Bidirectional Port

A *BidirectionalPort* is a group of two (unidirectional) *Port*s or *PortGroup*s together forming a bidirectional representation of a physical or virtual port.

A *BidirectionalPort* may have the following relations:

- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s
- *hasPort* to exactly two *Port*s or two *PortGroup*s

A *BidirectionalPort* may have the following attributes:

- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string

2.1.14 Bidirectional Link

A *BidirectionalLink* is a group of two (unidirectional) *Link*s or *LinkGroup*s together forming a bidirectional link.

A *BidirectionalLink* may have the following relations:

- *existsDuring* to one or more *Lifetime*s
- *hasLink* to exactly two *Link*s or two *LinkGroup*s

A *BidirectionalLink* may have the following attributes:

- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string

2.1.15 Location

A *Location* is a reference to a geographical location or area. A *Location* object can be related to other *Network Object*s to describe that these are located there. This can be relevant for

network measurements, visualisations, et cetera.

A *Location* may have the following attributes:

- *id* to assign a persistent globally unique URI
- *name* to assign a human readable string
- *long* is the longitude in WGS84 coordinate system (in decimal degrees) [WGS84]
- *lat* is the latitude in WGS84 coordinate system (in decimal degrees)
- *alt* is the altitude in WGS84 coordinate system (in decimal meters)
- *unlocode* is the UN/LOCODE location identifier [UNLOCODE]
- *address* is a vCard ADR (address) property. The exact syntax of the address property is not specified, to allow other (e.g. XML or RDF) representations of the string-based format specified in [RFC 6350].

2.1.16 Lifetime

A *Lifetime* is an interval between which the object is said to be active. This can be used to track changes in a network, reflect dynamic operations, to help debug problems, et cetera.

A *Lifetime* MAY have the following attributes:

- *start* is the start time and date formatted as ISO 8601 calendar date, and SHOULD be a basic (compact) representation with UTC timezone (*YYYYMMDD*T*hhmmss*Z) [ISO 8601]
- *end* is the end time and date formatted as ISO 8601 calendar date, and SHOULD be a basic (compact) representation with UTC timezone (*YYYYMMDD*T*hhmmss*Z)

Objects with multiple lifetimes mean that the lifetime of the object is the union of all lifetimes (as opposed to a intersection).

If a Network Object has no associated Lifetime objects, or the start or end attribute of a Lifetime object is missing, the default lifetime may be assumed to start on or before the time specified in the version attribute of the most specific Topology object that contains this Network Object, and the end on or later than the version attribute of the next published Topology object.

If a Network Object has no associated Lifetime objects, and the Topology object does not have a version attribute, than the lifetime of the Network Object is undefined.

2.1.17 Ordered List

An *OrderedList* is an ordered list of *Network Object*s. These are used for the *isSerialCompoundLink* relation to an ordered list of *Link*s to describe a path through the network.

The representation of an *OrderedList* depends on the syntax.

2.1.18 Label

A *Label* is the technology-specific value that distinguishes a single data stream (a channel) embedded in a larger data stream. The *Label* can either be a resource label (with one value), or a pair of source and destination labels (with two values) [**?**]. Examples of resource labels are a VLAN number, wavelength, et cetera.

A *Label* may have the following attributes:

- *type* to refer to a technology-specific labelset
- *value* is one specific value taken from the labelset

Technology extensions of NML may define additional attributes.

This version of NML only deals with resource labels. The use of source and destination labels is considered an experimental feature [Dijkstra13].

2.1.19 Label Group

A *LabelGroup* is an unordered set of *Label*s.

A *LabelGroup* may have the following attributes:

- *type* to refer to a technology-specific labelset
- *values* is a set of specific values taken from the labelset

Technology extensions of NML may define additional attributes.

2.2 Relations

*Relation*s describe how different *Network Object*s relate to each other, typically to form a network topology description. The relations have been listed above, and are defined here (in alphabetical order). In principle a *Relation* can go from any object to any other object.

The list below make a distinction between *allowed* and *defined* relations. An *allowed* relation means it is valid NML. A *defined* relation means that it has a specific meaning, as described here.

A relation which is NOT *allowed* MUST be rejected by a client, and the sender SHOULD be notified with an error. A relation which is *allowed*, but (yet) *undefined* SHOULD be ignored by a client (either silently, or with a warning to the sender). This distinction allows future extension of NML, while retaining limited backward compatibility.

The *existsDuring*, *hasLabel*, *hasLabelGroup*, *hasLink*, *hasNode*, *hasPort*, *hasService*, *hasTopology*, *locatedAt*, *providesLink*, and *providesPort* are defined as *implicit* relations. All other relations are *explicit*. The distinction between implicit and explicit relations may be used by some syntaxes to allow a more compact network description.

2.2.1 canProvidePort

canProvidePort is used to relate an *AdaptationService* or *DeadaptationService* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s to define that these can be created by that *AdaptationService* or *DeadaptationService*.

Allowed relations are:

- *Service* —(*, canProvidePort ▸, *)— *Port*
- *Service* —(*, canProvidePort ▸, *)— *PortGroup*

Defined relations are:

- *AdaptationService* —(*, canProvidePort ▸, *)— *Port*
- *AdaptationService* —(*, canProvidePort ▸, *)— *PortGroup*
- *DeadaptationService* —(*, canProvidePort ▸, *)— *Port*
- *DeadaptationService* —(*, canProvidePort ▸, *)— *PortGroup*

2.2.2 existsDuring

existsDuring relates one *Network Object* object to zero or more *LifeTime* objects. This defines the existence of the object at a certain time.

Network Object —(1, existsDuring ▸, *)— *LifeTime*

Objects with multiple lifetimes mean that the lifetime of the object is the union of all lifetimes (as opposed to a intersection).

If a Network Object has no associated Lifetime objects, or the start or end attribute of a Lifetime object is missing, the default lifetime may be assumed to start on or before the

time specified in the version attribute of the most specific Topology object that contains this Network Object, and the end on or later than the version attribute of the next published Topology object.

If a Network Object has no associated Lifetime objects, and the Topology object does not have a version attribute, than the lifetime of the Network Object is undefined.

2.2.3 hasInboundPort

hasInboundPort defines the relation between a *Node*, a *SwitchingService* or a *Topology* and their respective *Port*s or *PortGroup*s

Allowed relations are:

- *Network Object* —(*)— hasInboundPort ▸ —(*)— *Port*
- *Network Object* —(*)— hasInboundPort ▸ —(*)— *PortGroup*

Defined relations are:

- *Node* —(*)— hasInboundPort ▸ —(*)— *Port*
- *Node* —(*)— hasInboundPort ▸ —(*)— *PortGroup*
- *SwitchingService* —(*)— hasInboundPort ▸ —(*)— *Port*
- *SwitchingService* —(*)— hasInboundPort ▸ —(*)— *PortGroup*
- *Topology* —(*)— hasInboundPort ▸ —(*)— *Port*
- *Topology* —(*)— hasInboundPort ▸ —(*)— *PortGroup*

This defines that the related *Network Object* has an inbound *Port* or *PortGroup* object. The direction of the *Port* object is relative to the *Network Object* the *Port* is attached to, so in this case the traffic flows towards that *Network Object* (similarly for the *PortGroup*).

A *Network Object* with a *hasInboundPort* relation pointing to a *PortGroup* has the same meaning as defining a *hasInboundPort* relation pointing to every *Port* in that *PortGroup* (as defined by a *hasPort* relation between the *PortGroup* and *Port*).

2.2.4 hasLabel

hasLabel assigns one *Label* to a *Port* or *Link*

Allowed relations are:

- *Port* —(1)— hasLabel ▸ —(*)— *Label*
- *Link* —(1)— hasLabel ▸ —(*)— *Label*

The *Label* assigned to a *Port* or *Link* is the technology label that identifies the traffic through this *Port* or *Link* (including in *Link*s provided by a *SwitchingMatrix*).

A *Label* is used to distinguish a *Port* in a *PortGroup*, or distinguish a *Link* in a *LinkGroup*.

The meaning of *hasLabel* is only *defined* for a cardinality of 0 or 1.

2.2.5 hasLabelGroup

hasLabelGroup assigns one *LabelGroup* to a *PortGroup* or *LinkGroup*

Allowed relations are:

- *PortGroup* —(1)— hasLabelGroup ▸ —(*)— *LabelGroup*
- *LinkGroup* —(1)— hasLabelGroup ▸ —(*)— *LabelGroup*

The *LabelGroup* assigned to this *PortGroup* or *LinkGroup* defines the *Label*s associated with the *Port*s member of that group. The size of the *LabelGroup* MUST be equal to the size of the *PortGroup*.

The meaning of *hasLabelGroup* is only defined for a cardinality of 0 or 1.

2.2.6 hasLink

hasLink is used for:

- *BidirectionalLink* to relate exactly two *Link*s or two *LinkGroup*s
- *LinkGroup* to one or more *Link*s or *LinkGroup*s to define membership of that group

Allowed relations are:

- *Group* —(*)— hasLink ▸ —(*)— *Link*
- *Group* —(*)— hasLink ▸ —(*)— *LinkGroup*

Defined relations are:

- *LinkGroup* —(*)— hasLink ▸ —(*)— *Link*

- *LinkGroup* —(*)— hasLink ▸ —(*)— *LinkGroup*
- *BidirectionalLink* —(*)— hasLink ▸ —(2)— *Link*
- *BidirectionalLink* —(*)— hasLink ▸ —(2)— *LinkGroup*

The *hasLink* relationships for a *BidirectionalLink* point to the two unidirectional *Link*s that together form a bidirectional connection between its respective associated *Node*s.

The *hasLink* relationships for a *LinkGroup* define the membership of the *Link*s in that *LinkGroup*.

2.2.7 hasNode

hasNode relates a *Topology* to a *Node*, meaning that a *Node* is part of a *Topology*

Allowed relations are:

- *Network Object* —(*)— hasNode ▸ —(*)— *Node*

Defined relations are:

- *Topology* —(*)— hasNode ▸ —(*)— *Node*

2.2.8 hasOutboundPort

hasOutboundPort relates either a *Node*, *SwitchingService* or a *Topology* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s.

Allowed relations are:

- *Network Object* —(*)— hasOutboundPort ▸ —(*)— *Port*
- *Network Object* —(*)— hasOutboundPort ▸ —(*)— *PortGroup*

Defined relations are:

- *Node* —(*)— hasOutboundPort ▸ —(*)— *Port*
- *Node* —(*)— hasOutboundPort ▸ —(*)— *PortGroup*
- *SwitchingService* —(*)— hasOutboundPort ▸ —(*)— *Port*
- *SwitchingService* —(*)— hasOutboundPort ▸ —(*)— *PortGroup*

- *Topology* —(*) hasOutboundPort ▸ (*)— *Port*
- *Topology* —(*) hasOutboundPort ▸ (*)— *PortGroup*

This defines that the related *Network Object* has an outbound *Port* or *PortGroup* object. The direction of the *Port* object is relative to the *Network Object* the *Port* is attached to, so in this case the traffic flows away from that *Network Object* (similarly for the *PortGroup*).

A *Network Object* with a *hasOutboundPort* relation pointing to a *PortGroup* has the same meaning as defining a *hasOutboundPort* relation pointing to every *Port* in that *PortGroup* (as defined by a *hasPort* relation between the *PortGroup* and *Port*).

2.2.9 hasPort

hasPort is used for:

- *BidirectionalPort* to relate exactly two *Port*s or two *PortGroup*s
- *PortGroup* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s

Allowed relations are:

- *Group* —(*) hasPort ▸ (*)— *Port*
- *Group* —(*) hasPort ▸ (*)— *PortGroup*

Defined relations are:

- *PortGroup* —(*) hasPort ▸ (*)— *Port*
- *PortGroup* —(*) hasPort ▸ (*)— *PortGroup*
- *BidirectionalPort* —(*) hasPort ▸ (2)— *Port*
- *BidirectionalPort* —(*) hasPort ▸ (2)— *PortGroup*

The *hasPort* relationships for a *BidirectionalPort* point to the two unidirectional *Port*s that together form a bidirectional port for the associated *Node*.

The *hasPort* relationships for a *PortGroup* define the membership of the *Port*s in that *PortGroup*.

2.2.10 hasService

hasService relates a *Network Object* to a *Service*. This schema only defines the meaning of:

- *Port* to *AdaptationService*, relating one server-layer *Port* to an adaptation function.
- *Port* to *DeadaptationService*, relating one server-layer *Port* to a deadaptation function.
- *Node* or *Topology* to *SwitchingService*, describing a switching capability of that *Node* or *Topology*.

Allowed relations are:

- *Network Object* $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ hasService ▸ $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ *Service*

Defined relations are:

- *Port* $\overset{1}{\text{—}}$ hasService ▸ $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ *AdaptationService*
- *Port* $\overset{1}{\text{—}}$ hasService ▸ $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ *DeadaptationService*
- *Node* $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ hasService ▸ $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ *SwitchingService*
- *Topology* $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ hasService ▸ $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ *SwitchingService*

2.2.11 hasTopology

hasTopology defines a relation between one *Topology* to one or more *Topology*s for aggregation purposes.

Allowed relations are:

- *Network Object* $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ hasTopology ▸ $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ *Topology*

Defined relations are:

- *Topology* $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ hasTopology ▸ $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ *Topology*

2.2.12 implementedBy

implementedBy relates a *Node* to one or more *Node*s to describe virtualization.

Allowed relations are:

- *Network Object* $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ implementedBy ▸ $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ *Network Object*

Defined relations are:

- *Node* $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ implementedBy ▸ $\overset{*}{\text{—}}$ *Node*

2.2.13 isAlias

isAlias is a relation from a *Network Object* to a *Network Object* to describe that one can be used as the alias of another.

Allowed relations are:

- *Network Object* —(*) isAlias ▸ (*)— *Network Object*

The relation is only defined if the type of both objects is the same (e.g. a Node can be related to another Node, but if it is related to a Topology using the *isAlias* relation, that relation is *undefined*.)

2.2.14 isSerialCompoundLink

isSerialCompoundLink is used to define that a *Link* or *LinkGroup* represents an ordered *List* of *Link*s or *LinkGroup*s. This must include cross-connects.

Allowed relations are:

- *Link* —(1) isSerialCompoundLink ▸ (*)— 1. *Link*, 2. *Link*, …, n. *Link*

The following relation is allowed, but undefined:

- *LinkGroup* —(*) isSerialCompoundLink ▸ (*)— 1. *LinkGroup*, 2. *LinkGroup*, …, n. *LinkGroup*

2.2.15 isSink

isSink relates a *Port* to one *Link* to define the outgoing traffic port, and similarly for *PortGroup* and *LinkGroup*.

Allowed relations are:

- *Network Object* —(*) isSink ▸ (*)— *Link*
- *Network Object* —(*) isSink ▸ (*)— *LinkGroup*

Defined relations are:

- *Port* —(isSink ▸, * : *)— *Link*
- *PortGroup* —(isSink ▸, * : *)— *LinkGroup*

isSink between a *PortGroups* and a *LinkGroup* is *defined* only if the *PortGroup* and *LinkGroup* in question have the exact same *LabelGroup*.

2.2.16 isSource

isSource relates a *Port* to one *Link* to define its incoming traffic port, and similarly for *PortGroup* and *LinkGroup*.

Allowed relations are:

- *Network Object* —(isSource ▸, * : *)— *Link*
- *Network Object* —(isSource ▸, * : *)— *LinkGroup*

Defined relations are:

- *Port* —(isSource ▸, * : *)— *Link*
- *PortGroup* —(isSource ▸, * : *)— *LinkGroup*

isSource between a *PortGroups* and a *LinkGroup* is *defined* only if the *PortGroup* and *LinkGroup* in question have the exact same *LabelGroup*.

2.2.17 locatedAt

locatedAt relates a *Network Object* to one *Location* to describe that a *Network Object* is located at that *Location*.

- *Network Object* —(locatedAt ▸, * : *)— *Location*

2.2.18 providesLink

providesLink is used to relate a *SwitchingService* to one or more *Link*s or *LinkGroup*s to define that these have been created by that *SwitchingService*.

Allowed relations are:

- *Service* —(providesLink ▸, * : *)— *Link*
- *Service* —(providesLink ▸, * : *)— *LinkGroup*

Defined relations are:

- *SwitchingService* —providesLink▸ (1 : *) *Link*
- *SwitchingService* —providesLink▸ (1 : *) *LinkGroup*

2.2.19 providesPort

providesPort is used to relate an *AdaptationService* or *DeadaptationService* to one or more *Port*s or *PortGroup*s to define that these have been created by that *AdaptationService* or *DeadaptationService*.

Allowed relations are:

- *Service* —providesPort▸ (* : *) *Port*
- *Service* —providesPort▸ (* : *) *PortGroup*

Defined relations are:

- *AdaptationService* —providesPort▸ (1 : *) *Port*
- *AdaptationService* —providesPort▸ (1 : *) *PortGroup*
- *DeadaptationService* —providesPort▸ (1 : *) *Port*
- *DeadaptationService* —providesPort▸ (1 : *) *PortGroup*

2.3 Syntax

The Network Markup Language has two different normative syntaxes. The syntaxes are in regular XML defined using an XML Schema, and another in OWL RDF/XML syntax, defined in an OWL schema. The OWL syntax is aimed at Semantic Web-oriented applications, the XML syntax is suitable for any application. These syntaxes are defined in Appendices A and B respectively.

2.3.1 Ordered Lists

The XML and OWL schemas have a different approach to defining the NML *List*. In XML a *List* can be constructed using an additional *next* attribute on an object. The OWL syntax does not use attributes, and using a*next* object property on an object would cause confusion if an item is in multiple lists. Therefore we have introduced a *ListItem* object, which holds

the value through the *item* relationship, and also has an optional *next* item to relate to the next item of the list. See also the SerialCompoundLink examples in the example section.

3 Identifiers

3.1 Schema Identifier

The namespace for the schema defined in document is `http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/base/2012/10#`.

All classes, relations, parameters and attributes defined in this document reside in this namespace. For example, the Link class is identified by `http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Link`

3.2 Instance Identifiers

Section 2.1.1 requires that instances of Network Objects SHOULD have an *id* attribute, which MUST be a unique URI.

Implementations that receive a network topology description MUST be prepared to accept any valid URI as an identifier.

Implementations that publish a network topology description instance identifiers MAY adhere to the syntax of Global Network Identifiers as defined in [URN-OGF-NETWORK], which ensures global uniqueness and easy recognition as Network Object instances.

Two different Network Objects instances MUST have two different identifiers.

Once an identifier is assigned to a resource, it MUST NOT be re-assigned to another resource.

A URI MAY be interpreted as an International Resource Identifier (IRI) for display purposes, but URIs from external source domains MUST NOT be IRI-normalised before transmitting to others.

3.2.1 Lexical Equivalence

Two identifier are lexical equivalent if they are binary equivalent after case folding[2] [Unicode].

Other interpretation (such as percent-decoding or Punycode decoding [RFC 3492]) MUST NOT take place.

For the purpose of equivalence comparison, any possible fragment part or query part of the URI is considered part of the URI.

For example the following identifiers are equivalent:

[2] *Case folding* is primarily used for caseless comparison of text. *Case mapping* is used for display purposes.

```
1 - urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:local_string_1234
2 - URN:OGF:network:EXAMPLE.NET:2012:Local_String_1234
```

While the following identifiers are not equivalent (in this case, the percentage encoding even makes URI #3 an invalid Global Network Identifier.):

```
1 - urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:local_string_1234
3 - urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:local%5Fstring%5F1234
```

3.2.2 Further Restrictions

An assigning organisation MUST NOT assign Network Object Identifier longer than 255 characters in length.

Parsers MUST be prepared to accept identifiers of up to 255 characters in length.

A Parser SHOULD verify if an identifier adheres to the general URI syntax rules, as specified in RFC 3986 [RFC 3986].

Parsers SHOULD reject identifiers which do not adhere to the specified rules. A parser encountering an invalid identifier SHOULD reply with an error code that includes the malformed identifier, but MAY accept the rest of the message, after purging all references to the Network Object with the malformed identifier.

3.2.3 Interpreting Identifiers

A Network Object identifier MUST be treated as a opaque string, only used to uniquely identify a Network Object. The local-part of a Global Network Identifier MAY have certain meaning to it's assigning organisation, but MUST NOT be interpreted by any other organisation.

3.2.4 Network Object Attribute Change

A Network Object may change during its lifetime. If these changes are so drastic that the assigning organisation considers it a completely new Network Object, the assigning organisation should be assigned a new identifier. In this case, other organisations MUST treat this object as completely new Network Resource.

If the assigning organisation considers the changes are small, it MUST retain the same identifier for the Network Object, and use some mechanism to signal it's peers of the changes in the attributes of the Network Object. An appropriate mechanism is to send a new description of the Topology or the Network Object with an updated *version* attribute.

4 Examples

4.1 Examples in XML

The following snippets represent NML structures in the XML format.

- *Topology* (section 2.1.10)

```
<nml:Topology xmlns:nml="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#"
              id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:org"
              version="20120814">

  <!-- ... -->

</nml:Topology>
```

- *Node* (section 2.1.2)

```
<nml:Node id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA">
  <nml:name>Node_A</nml:name>
  <nml:Location id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:redcity"/>
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasOutboundPort">
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:out"/>
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:out"/>
  </nml:Relation>
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasInboundPort">
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:in"/>
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:in"/>
  </nml:Relation>
</nml:Node>
```

- *Ports*
  - *UnidirectionalPort* (section 2.1.3)

```
<nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:out">
  <nml:Label type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/ethernet#vlan">1501</nml:Label>
</nml:Port>
```

  - *BidirectionalPort* (section 2.1.13)

```
<nml:BidirectionalPort id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X">
  <nml:name>X</nml:name>
  <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:out"/>
  <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:in"/>
</nml:BidirectionalPort>
```

- *PortGroup* (section 2.1.11)

```
<nml:PortGroup id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:portgroup_X:out">
  <nml:LabelGroup type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/ethernet#vlan">
    1780−1783
  </nml:LabelGroup>
</nml:PortGroup>
```

- *Links*
  - *UnidirectionalLink* (section 2.1.4)

```
<nml:Link id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkA:XY"/>

<nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:out">
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSource">
    <nml:Link id="␣urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkA:XY"/>
  </nml:Relation>
</nml:Port>

<nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_Y:in">
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSink">
    <nml:Link id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkA:XY"/>
  </nml:Relation>
</nml:Port>
```

  - *UnidirectionalLink that is composed of more than one sub-link*

```
<nml:Link id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_XW">
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSerialCompoundLink">
    <nml:Link id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkA:XY">
      <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#next">
        <nml:Link id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkB:YZ"/>
      </nml:Relation>
    </nml:Link>
    <nml:Link id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkB:YZ">
      <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#next">
        <nml:Link id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkC:ZW"/>
      </nml:Relation>
    </nml:Link>
    <nml:Link id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkC:ZW"/>
  </nml:Relation>
</nml:Link>
```

  - *BidirectionalLink* (section 2.1.14)

```
<nml:BidirectionalLink id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_XWX">
  <nml:name>Link between ports X and W</nml:name>
  <nml:Link id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_XW"/>
  <nml:Link id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_WX"/>
</nml:BidirectionalLink>
```

- *LinkGroup* (section 2.1.12)

```
<nml:LinkGroup id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:domainy_domainx">
  <nml:LabelGroup type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/ethernet#vlan">
    1780−1783
  </nml:LabelGroup>
</nml:LinkGroup>
```

- *Labels*
  - *Label* (section 2.1.18)

```
<nml:Label type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/ethernet#vlan">1501</nml:Label>
```

  - *LabelGroup* (section 2.1.19)

```
<nml:LabelGroup type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/ethernet#vlan">
  1780−1783
</nml:LabelGroup>
```

- *Location* (section 2.1.15)

```
<nml:Location id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:redcity">
  <nml:name>Red City</nml:name>
  <nml:lat>30.600</nml:lat>
  <nml:long>12.640</nml:long>
</nml:Location>
```

- *Services*
  - *SwitchingService* (section 2.1.6)

```
<nml:Node id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA">
  <nml:name>Node_A</nml:name>
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasInboundPort">
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:in" />
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:in" />
  </nml:Relation>
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasOutboundPort">
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:out"/>
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:out"/>
  </nml:Relation>
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasService">
    <nml:SwitchingService id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:switchingService"/>
  </nml:Relation>
</nml:Node>

<nml:SwitchingService id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:switchingService">
```

```
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasInboundPort">
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:in" />
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:in" />
  </nml:Relation>
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasOutboundPort">
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:out"/>
    <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:out"/>
  </nml:Relation>
</nml:SwitchingService>
```

– *AdaptationService* (section 2.1.7)

```
<nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:in">
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasService">
    <nml:AdaptationService id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:in:adaptationService"/>
  </nml:Relation>
</nml:Port>

<nml:AdaptationService
     id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:in:adaptationService">
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#providesPort">
     <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X.1501:in"/>
  </nml:Relation>
</nml:AdaptationService>

<nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X.1501:in">
  <nml:Label type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/ethernet#vlan">1501</nml:Label>
</nml:Port>
```

– *DeadaptationService* (section 2.1.8)

```
<nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X.1501:in">
  <nml:Label type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/ethernet#vlan">1501</nml:Label>
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasService">
    <nml:DeadaptationService id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X.1501
         :in:deadaptationService"/>
  </nml:Relation>
</nml:Port>

<nml:DeadaptationService
     id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X.1501:in:deadaptationService">
  <nml:Relation type="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#providesPort">
     <nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:in"/>
  </nml:Relation>
</nml:DeadaptationService>
```

4.2 Examples in OWL

The following snippets represent NML structures in the OWL format. The namespaces used in all the examples follow the definitions of the Topology example.

- *Topology* (section 2.1.10)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns:nml="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#"
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:owl="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#"
  xmlns:nmleth="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/ethernet#"
>
<nml:Topology rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:org">
    <nml:version>20120814</nml:version>

  <!-- ... -->

</nml:Topology>
```

- *Node* (section 2.1.2)

```
<nml:Node rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA">
  <nml:name>Node_A</nml:name>
  <nml:locatedAt rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:redcity"/>
  <nml:hasOutboundPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:out"/>
  <nml:hasOutboundPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:out"/>
  <nml:hasInboundPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:in"/>
  <nml:hasInboundPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:in"/>
</nml:Node>
```

- *Ports*
  - *UnidirectionalPort* (section 2.1.3)

```

<nml:Port rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:out">
    <nmleth:vlan>1501</nmleth:vlan>
</nml:Port>
```

  - *BidirectionalPort* (section 2.1.13)

```
<nml:BidirectionalPort rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X">
  <nml:name>X</nml:name>
  <nml:hasPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:out"/>
  <nml:hasPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:in"/>
</nml:BidirectionalPort>
```

– *PortGroup* (section 2.1.11)

```
<nml:PortGroup rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:portgroup_X:out">
    <nml:hasLabel>
      <nml:LabelGroup labeltype="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/ethernet#vlan">
        1780−1783
      </nml:LabelGroup>
    </nml:hasLabel>
</nml:PortGroup>
```

- *Links*

  – *UnidirectionalLink* (section 2.1.4)

```
<nml:Link rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkA:XY"/>

<nml:Port rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:out">
  <nml:isSource rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkA:XY"/>
</nml:Port>

<nml:Port id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_Y:in">
  <nml:isSink rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkA:XY"/>
</nml:Port>
```

  – *UnidirectionalLink that is composed of more than one sub-link*

```
<nml:Link rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_XW">
  <nml:isSerialCompoundLink>
    <nml:ListItem rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_XW_1">
      <nml:item rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkA:XY"/>
      <nml:next rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_XW_2"/>
    </nml:ListItem>
  </nml:isSerialCompoundLink>
</nml:Link>

<nml:ListItem rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_XW_2">
  <nml:item rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkB:YZ"/>
  <nml:next rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_XW_3"/>
</nml:ListItem>

<nml:ListItem rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_XW_3">
  <nml:item rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:linkC:ZW"/>
</nml:ListItem>
```

  – *BidirectionalLink* (section 2.1.14)

```
<nml:BidirectionalLink rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_XWX">
  <nml:name>Link between ports X and W</nml:name>
  <nml:hasLink rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_XW"/>
  <nml:hasLink rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:link_WX"/>
</nml:BidirectionalLink>
```

- *LinkGroup* (section 2.1.12)

```
<nml:LinkGroup rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:domainy_domainx">
  <nmleth:vlan>1780−1783</nmleth:vlan>
</nml:LinkGroup>
```

- *Labels*
  - *Label* (section 2.1.18)

```
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/ethernet#vlan">
  <owl:subPropertyOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasLabel" />
</rdf:Description>
</rdf:Description><nmleth:vlan>1501</nmleth:vlan>
```

  - *LabelGroup* (section 2.1.19)

```
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/ethernet#vlan">
  <owl:subPropertyOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasLabel" />
</rdf:Description>
<nmleth:vlan>1780−1783</nmleth:vlan>
```

- *Location* (section 2.1.15)

```
<nml:Location id="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:redcity">
  <nml:name>Red City</nml:name>
  <nml:latitude>30.600</nml:latitude>
  <nml:longitude>12.640</nml:longitude>
</nml:Location>
```

- *Services*
  - *SwitchingService* (section 2.1.6)

```
<nml:Node rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA">
  <nml:name>Node_A</nml:name>
  <nml:hasInboundPort>
    <nml:hasPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:in" />
    <nml:hasPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:in" />
  </nml:hasInboundPort>
  <nml:hasOutboundPort>
    <nml:hasPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:out"/>
    <nml:hasPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:out"/>
  </nml:hasOutboundPort>
  <nml:hasService rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:switchingService"/>
</nml:Node>

<nml:SwitchingService rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:switchingService">
```

```
15    <nml:hasInboundPort>
16      <nml:hasPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:in" />
17      <nml:hasPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:in" />
18    </nml:hasInboundPort>
19    <nml:hasOutboundPort>
20      <nml:hasPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_X:out"/>
21      <nml:hasPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:nodeA:port_Y:out"/>
22    </nml:hasOutboundPort>
23  </nml:SwitchingService>
```

– *AdaptationService* (section 2.1.7)

```
1   <nml:Port rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:in">
2     <nml:hasService rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:in:adaptationService">
3   </nml:Port>
4
5   <nml:AdaptationService
6         rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:in:adaptationService">
7     <nml:providesPort rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X.1501:in"/>
8   </nml:AdaptationService>
9
10  <nml:Port rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X.1501:in">
11    <nmleth:vlan>1501</nmleth:vlan>
12  </nml:Port>
```

– *DeadaptationService* (section 2.1.8)

```
1   <nml:Port rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X.1501:in">
2     <nmleth:vlan>1501</nmleth:vlan>
3     <nml:hasService>
4       <nml:DeadaptationService
5         rdf:resource="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X.1501:in:deadaptationService">
6         <nml:providesPort rdf:about="urn:ogf:network:example.net:2012:port_X:in"/>
7       </nml:DeadaptationService>
8     </nml:hasService>
9   </nml:Port>
```

5 Security Considerations

There are important security concerns associated with the generation and distribution of network topology information. For example, ISPs frequently consider network topologies to be proprietary. We do not address these concerns in this document, but implementers are encouraged to consider the security implications of generating and distributing network topology information.

Implementers should be aware that the NML descriptions do not provide any guarantee regarding the integrity nor the authenticity. The NML documents also can not provide this for the identifiers contained in the documents. Implementers should use external means of verifying the authenticity of identifiers contained in the documents.

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7 Acknowledgments

The authors like to thank the NML working group members for their patience. The NML group has operated in the web of infrastructure groups and is thankful for all the input from the NM, NMC and NSI working-groups.

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Appendix A XML Schema

This section describes the normative schema of XML documents using the XML Schema language.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>


<!--

 File: nmlbase.xsd - Main XSD schema definition
 Version: $Id$
 Purpose: This is the main XSD schema file, it defines the
             general topology elements of NML.

-->

<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
           targetNamespace="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#"
           xmlns:nml="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#"
           elementFormDefault="qualified">


  <xs:complexType name="NetworkObject">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="name" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="Lifetime" type="nml:LifeTimeType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="Location" type="nml:LocationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
    </xs:sequence>
    <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
    <xs:attribute name="idRef" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
    <xs:attribute name="version" type="xs:dateTime" use="optional"/>
  </xs:complexType>


  <xs:complexType name="LocationType">
    <xs:all>
      <xs:element name="name" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="long" type="xs:float" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="lat" type="xs:float" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="alt" type="xs:float" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="unlocode" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <!-- address: rfc6351 xCard: vCard XML Representation -->
      <xs:element name="address" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:sequence>
            <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
          </xs:sequence>
        </xs:complexType>
      </xs:element>
    </xs:all>
    <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
  </xs:complexType>


  <xs:complexType name="LifeTimeType">
    <xs:sequence>
```

```
53        <xs:element name="start" type="xs:dateTime"/>
54        <xs:element name="end" type="xs:dateTime"/>
55      </xs:sequence>
56    </xs:complexType>
57
58
59    <xs:group name="Group">
60      <xs:choice>
61        <xs:element ref="nml:Topology"/>
62        <xs:element ref="nml:PortGroup"/>
63        <xs:element ref="nml:LinkGroup"/>
64        <xs:element ref="nml:BidirectionalPort"/>
65        <xs:element ref="nml:BidirectionalLink"/>
66      </xs:choice>
67    </xs:group>
68
69
70    <!-- Topology -->
71
72
73    <xs:complexType name="TopologyRelationType">
74      <xs:choice>
75        <xs:element ref="nml:Port" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
76        <xs:element ref="nml:PortGroup" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
77        <xs:group ref="nml:Service" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
78        <xs:element ref="nml:Topology" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
79      </xs:choice>
80      <xs:attribute name="type" use="required">
81        <xs:simpleType>
82          <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
83            <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasInboundPort"/>
84            <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasOutboundPort"/>
85            <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasService"/>
86            <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isAlias"/>
87          </xs:restriction>
88        </xs:simpleType>
89      </xs:attribute>
90    </xs:complexType>
91
92
93    <xs:group name="BaseTopologyContent">
94      <xs:sequence>
95        <xs:element ref="nml:Link" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
96        <xs:element ref="nml:Port" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
97        <xs:element ref="nml:Node" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
98        <xs:group ref="nml:Service" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
99        <xs:group ref="nml:Group" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
100       <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
101     </xs:sequence>
102   </xs:group>
103
104
105   <xs:complexType name="TopologyType">
106     <xs:complexContent>
107       <xs:extension base="nml:NetworkObject">
108         <xs:sequence>
109           <xs:group ref="nml:BaseTopologyContent"/>
110           <xs:element name="Relation" type="nml:TopologyRelationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
111         </xs:sequence>
112       </xs:extension>
```

```
113       </xs:complexContent>
114     </xs:complexType>
115
116
117     <xs:element name="Topology" type="nml:TopologyType"/>
118
119
120     <!-- Link -->
121
122
123     <xs:complexType name="LinkRelationType">
124       <xs:sequence>
125         <xs:element ref="nml:Link" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
126       </xs:sequence>
127       <xs:attribute name="type" use="required">
128         <xs:simpleType>
129           <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
130             <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isAlias"/>
131             <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSerialCompoundLink"/>
132             <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#next"/>
133           </xs:restriction>
134         </xs:simpleType>
135       </xs:attribute>
136     </xs:complexType>
137
138
139     <xs:group name="BaseLinkContent">
140       <xs:sequence>
141         <xs:element ref="nml:Label" minOccurs="0"/>
142         <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
143       </xs:sequence>
144     </xs:group>
145
146
147     <xs:complexType name="LinkType">
148       <xs:complexContent>
149         <xs:extension base="nml:NetworkObject">
150           <xs:sequence>
151             <xs:group ref="nml:BaseLinkContent"/>
152             <xs:element name="Relation" type="nml:LinkRelationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
153           </xs:sequence>
154           <xs:attribute name="encoding" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
155           <xs:attribute name="noReturnTraffic" type="xs:boolean" use="optional"/>
156         </xs:extension>
157       </xs:complexContent>
158     </xs:complexType>
159
160
161     <xs:element name="Link" type="nml:LinkType"/>
162
163
164     <!-- Port -->
165
166
167     <xs:complexType name="PortRelationType">
168       <xs:choice>
169         <xs:element ref="nml:Link" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
170         <xs:element ref="nml:Port" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
171         <xs:group ref="nml:Service" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
172       </xs:choice>
```

```
173     <xs:attribute name="type" use="required">
174       <xs:simpleType>
175         <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
176           <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasService"/>
177           <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isAlias"/>
178           <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSink"/>
179           <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSource"/>
180         </xs:restriction>
181       </xs:simpleType>
182     </xs:attribute>
183   </xs:complexType>
184
185
186   <xs:group name="BasePortContent">
187     <xs:sequence>
188       <xs:element ref="nml:Label" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
189       <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
190     </xs:sequence>
191   </xs:group>
192
193
194   <xs:complexType name="PortType">
195     <xs:complexContent>
196       <xs:extension base="nml:NetworkObject">
197         <xs:sequence>
198           <xs:group ref="nml:BasePortContent"/>
199           <xs:element name="Relation" type="nml:PortRelationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
200         </xs:sequence>
201         <xs:attribute name="encoding" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
202       </xs:extension>
203     </xs:complexContent>
204   </xs:complexType>
205
206
207   <xs:element name="Port" type="nml:PortType"/>
208
209
210   <!-- Node -->
211
212
213   <xs:complexType name="NodeRelationType">
214     <xs:choice>
215       <xs:element ref="nml:Node" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
216       <xs:element ref="nml:Port" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
217       <xs:element ref="nml:PortGroup" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
218       <xs:element ref="nml:SwitchingService" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
219     </xs:choice>
220     <xs:attribute name="type" use="required">
221       <xs:simpleType>
222         <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
223           <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasInboundPort"/>
224           <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasOutboundPort"/>
225           <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasService"/>
226           <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isAlias"/>
227         </xs:restriction>
228       </xs:simpleType>
229     </xs:attribute>
230   </xs:complexType>
231
232
```

```
<xs:complexType name="NodeType">
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="nml:NetworkObject">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element ref="nml:Node" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xs:element name="Relation" type="nml:NodeRelationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>


<xs:element name="Node" type="nml:NodeType"/>


<!-- Service -->


<xs:group name="Service">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element ref="nml:SwitchingService"/>
    <xs:element ref="nml:AdaptationService"/>
    <xs:element ref="nml:DeadaptationService"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>


<!-- SwitchingService -->


<xs:complexType name="SwitchingServiceRelationType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element ref="nml:Port" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xs:element ref="nml:PortGroup" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xs:element ref="nml:SwitchingService" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xs:element ref="nml:Link" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xs:element ref="nml:LinkGroup" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xs:choice>
  <xs:attribute name="type" use="required">
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
        <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasInboundPort"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasOutboundPort"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isAlias"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#providesLink"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:attribute>
</xs:complexType>


<xs:complexType name="SwitchingServiceType">
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="nml:NetworkObject">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="Relation" type="nml:SwitchingServiceRelationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded
            "/>
      </xs:sequence>
      <xs:attribute name="labelSwapping" type="xs:boolean" use="optional"/>
```

```
292         </xs:extension>
293       </xs:complexContent>
294     </xs:complexType>
295
296
297     <xs:element name="SwitchingService" type="nml:SwitchingServiceType"/>
298
299
300     <!-- AdaptationService -->
301
302
303     <xs:complexType name="AdaptationServiceRelationType">
304       <xs:choice>
305         <xs:element ref="nml:Port" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
306         <xs:element ref="nml:PortGroup" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
307         <xs:element ref="nml:AdaptationService" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
308       </xs:choice>
309       <xs:attribute name="type" use="required">
310         <xs:simpleType>
311           <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
312             <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#canProvidePort"/>
313             <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isAlias"/>
314             <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#providesPort"/>
315           </xs:restriction>
316         </xs:simpleType>
317       </xs:attribute>
318     </xs:complexType>
319
320
321     <xs:complexType name="AdaptationServiceType">
322       <xs:complexContent>
323         <xs:extension base="nml:NetworkObject">
324           <xs:sequence>
325             <xs:element name="Relation" type="nml:AdaptationServiceRelationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="
                    unbounded"/>
326           </xs:sequence>
327           <xs:attribute name="adaptationFunction" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
328         </xs:extension>
329       </xs:complexContent>
330     </xs:complexType>
331
332
333     <xs:element name="AdaptationService" type="nml:AdaptationServiceType"/>
334
335
336     <!-- DeadaptationService -->
337
338
339     <xs:complexType name="DeadaptationServiceRelationType">
340       <xs:choice>
341         <xs:element ref="nml:Port" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
342         <xs:element ref="nml:PortGroup" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
343         <xs:element ref="nml:DeadaptationService" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
344       </xs:choice>
345       <xs:attribute name="type" use="required">
346         <xs:simpleType>
347           <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
348             <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#canProvidePort"/>
349             <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isAlias"/>
350             <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#providesPort"/>
```

```
351         </xs:restriction>
352       </xs:simpleType>
353     </xs:attribute>
354   </xs:complexType>
355
356
357   <xs:complexType name="DeadaptationServiceType">
358     <xs:complexContent>
359       <xs:extension base="nml:NetworkObject">
360         <xs:sequence>
361           <xs:element name="Relation" type="nml:DeadaptationServiceRelationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="
                unbounded"/>
362         </xs:sequence>
363         <xs:attribute name="adaptationFunction" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
364       </xs:extension>
365     </xs:complexContent>
366   </xs:complexType>
367
368
369   <xs:element name="DeadaptationService" type="nml:DeadaptationServiceType"/>
370
371
372   <!-- Label -->
373
374
375   <xs:complexType name="LabelType">
376     <xs:simpleContent>
377       <xs:extension base="xs:string">
378         <xs:attribute name="type" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
379       </xs:extension>
380     </xs:simpleContent>
381   </xs:complexType>
382
383
384   <xs:element name="Label" type="nml:LabelType"/>
385
386
387   <!-- LinkGroup -->
388
389
390   <xs:complexType name="LinkGroupRelationType">
391     <xs:sequence>
392       <xs:element ref="nml:LinkGroup" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
393     </xs:sequence>
394     <xs:attribute name="type" use="required">
395       <xs:simpleType>
396         <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
397           <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isAlias"/>
398           <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSerialCompoundLink"/>
399         </xs:restriction>
400       </xs:simpleType>
401     </xs:attribute>
402   </xs:complexType>
403
404
405   <xs:group name="BaseLinkGroup">
406     <xs:sequence>
407       <xs:element ref="nml:LabelGroup" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
408       <xs:element ref="nml:Link" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
409       <xs:element ref="nml:LinkGroup" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

```
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:group>


  <xs:complexType name="LinkGroupType">
    <xs:complexContent>
      <xs:extension base="nml:NetworkObject">
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:group ref="nml:BaseLinkGroup"/>
          <xs:element name="Relation" type="nml:LinkGroupRelationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xs:sequence>
      </xs:extension>
    </xs:complexContent>
  </xs:complexType>


  <xs:element name="LinkGroup" type="nml:LinkGroupType"/>


  <!-- PortGroup -->


  <xs:complexType name="PortGroupRelationType">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element ref="nml:PortGroup" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xs:element ref="nml:LinkGroup" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
    <xs:attribute name="type" use="required">
      <xs:simpleType>
        <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
          <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isAlias"/>
          <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSink"/>
          <xs:enumeration value="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSource"/>
        </xs:restriction>
      </xs:simpleType>
    </xs:attribute>
  </xs:complexType>


  <xs:group name="BasePortGroup">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element ref="nml:LabelGroup" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xs:element ref="nml:Port" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xs:element ref="nml:PortGroup" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:group>


  <xs:complexType name="PortGroupType">
    <xs:complexContent>
      <xs:extension base="nml:NetworkObject">
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:group ref="nml:BasePortGroup"/>
          <xs:element name="Relation" type="nml:PortGroupRelationType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xs:sequence>
        <xs:attribute name="encoding" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
      </xs:extension>
    </xs:complexContent>
  </xs:complexType>

```

```
470
471   <xs:element name="PortGroup" type="nml:PortGroupType"/>
472
473
474
475   <!-- BidirectionalLink -->
476
477
478   <xs:group name="BaseBidirectionalLink">
479     <xs:choice>
480       <xs:sequence>
481         <xs:element ref="nml:Link"/>
482         <xs:element ref="nml:Link"/>
483       </xs:sequence>
484       <xs:sequence>
485         <xs:element ref="nml:LinkGroup"/>
486         <xs:element ref="nml:LinkGroup"/>
487       </xs:sequence>
488     </xs:choice>
489   </xs:group>
490
491
492   <xs:complexType name="BidirectionalLinkType">
493     <xs:complexContent>
494       <xs:extension base="nml:NetworkObject">
495         <xs:group ref="nml:BaseBidirectionalLink"/>
496       </xs:extension>
497     </xs:complexContent>
498   </xs:complexType>
499
500
501   <xs:element name="BidirectionalLink" type="nml:BidirectionalLinkType"/>
502
503
504   <!-- BidirectionalPort -->
505
506
507   <xs:group name="BaseBidirectionalPort">
508     <xs:choice>
509       <xs:sequence>
510         <xs:element ref="nml:Port"/>
511         <xs:element ref="nml:Port"/>
512       </xs:sequence>
513       <xs:sequence>
514         <xs:element ref="nml:PortGroup"/>
515         <xs:element ref="nml:PortGroup"/>
516       </xs:sequence>
517     </xs:choice>
518   </xs:group>
519
520
521   <xs:complexType name="BidirectionalPortType">
522     <xs:complexContent>
523       <xs:extension base="nml:NetworkObject">
524         <xs:group ref="nml:BaseBidirectionalPort"/>
525       </xs:extension>
526     </xs:complexContent>
527   </xs:complexType>
528
529
```

```
530   <xs:element name="BidirectionalPort" type="nml:BidirectionalPortType"/>
531
532
533   <!-- LabelGroup -->
534
535
536   <xs:complexType name="LabelGroupType">
537     <xs:simpleContent>
538       <xs:extension base="xs:string">
539         <xs:attribute name="type" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
540       </xs:extension>
541     </xs:simpleContent>
542   </xs:complexType>
543
544
545   <xs:element name="LabelGroup" type="nml:LabelGroupType"/>
546
547
548 </xs:schema>
```

Appendix B OWL Schema

This section describes the normative schema of the OWL syntax using the OWL ontology definition below.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rdf:RDF xmlns="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#"
     xml:base="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base"
     xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
     xmlns:owl="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#"
     xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#"
     xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
     xmlns:nml="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#">
    <owl:Ontology rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#">
        <rdfs:label>NML Schema</rdfs:label>
    </owl:Ontology>



    <!--
    ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
    //
    // Annotation properties
    //
    ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
     -->



    <!--
    ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
    //
    // Datatypes
    //
    ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
     -->



    <!--
    ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
    //
    // Object Properties
    //
    ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
     -->



    <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#adaptationfunction -->

    <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#adaptationfunction">
        <rdfs:domain>
            <owl:Class>
```

```
53                  <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
54                      <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#AdaptationService"/>
55                      <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#DeadaptationService"/>
56                  </owl:unionOf>
57              </owl:Class>
58          </rdfs:domain>
59      </owl:ObjectProperty>
60
61
62
63      <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#address -->
64
65      <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#address">
66          <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Location"/>
67      </owl:ObjectProperty>
68
69
70
71      <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#canProvidePort -->
72
73      <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#canProvidePort">
74          <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Service"/>
75          <rdfs:range>
76              <owl:Class>
77                  <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
78                      <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Port"/>
79                      <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#PortGroup"/>
80                  </owl:unionOf>
81              </owl:Class>
82          </rdfs:range>
83      </owl:ObjectProperty>
84
85
86
87      <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#encoding -->
88
89      <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#encoding">
90          <rdfs:domain>
91              <owl:Class>
92                  <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
93                      <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Link"/>
94                      <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LinkGroup"/>
95                      <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Port"/>
96                      <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#PortGroup"/>
97                  </owl:unionOf>
98              </owl:Class>
99          </rdfs:domain>
100     </owl:ObjectProperty>
101
102
103
104     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#existsDuring -->
105
106     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#existsDuring">
107         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
108         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Lifetime"/>
109     </owl:ObjectProperty>
110
111
112
```

```
113     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasInboundPort -->
114
115     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasInboundPort">
116         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
117         <rdfs:range>
118             <owl:Class>
119                 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
120                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Port"/>
121                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#PortGroup"/>
122                 </owl:unionOf>
123             </owl:Class>
124         </rdfs:range>
125     </owl:ObjectProperty>
126
127
128
129     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasLabel -->
130
131     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasLabel">
132         <rdfs:domain>
133             <owl:Class>
134                 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
135                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Link"/>
136                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Port"/>
137                 </owl:unionOf>
138             </owl:Class>
139         </rdfs:domain>
140         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Label"/>
141     </owl:ObjectProperty>
142
143
144
145     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasLabelGroup -->
146
147     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasLabelGroup">
148         <rdfs:domain>
149             <owl:Class>
150                 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
151                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LinkGroup"/>
152                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#PortGroup"/>
153                 </owl:unionOf>
154             </owl:Class>
155         </rdfs:domain>
156         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LabelGroup"/>
157     </owl:ObjectProperty>
158
159
160
161     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasLink -->
162
163     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasLink">
164         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Group"/>
165         <rdfs:range>
166             <owl:Class>
167                 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
168                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Link"/>
169                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LinkGroup"/>
170                 </owl:unionOf>
171             </owl:Class>
172         </rdfs:range>
```

```
173     </owl:ObjectProperty>
174
175
176
177     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasNode -->
178
179     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasNode">
180         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
181         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Node"/>
182     </owl:ObjectProperty>
183
184
185
186     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasOutboundPort -->
187
188     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasOutboundPort">
189         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
190         <rdfs:range>
191             <owl:Class>
192                 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
193                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Port"/>
194                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#PortGroup"/>
195                 </owl:unionOf>
196             </owl:Class>
197         </rdfs:range>
198     </owl:ObjectProperty>
199
200
201
202     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasPort -->
203
204     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasPort">
205         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Group"/>
206         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Port"/>
207     </owl:ObjectProperty>
208
209
210
211     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasService -->
212
213     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasService">
214         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
215         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Service"/>
216     </owl:ObjectProperty>
217
218
219
220     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasTopology -->
221
222     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#hasTopology">
223         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
224         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Topology"/>
225     </owl:ObjectProperty>
226
227
228
229     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#implementedBy -->
230
231     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#implementedBy">
232         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
```

```
        <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
    </owl:ObjectProperty>



    <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isAlias -->

    <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isAlias">
        <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
        <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
    </owl:ObjectProperty>



    <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSerialCompoundLink -->

    <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSerialCompoundLink">
        <rdfs:domain>
            <owl:Class>
                <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
                    <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Link"/>
                    <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LinkGroup"/>
                </owl:unionOf>
            </owl:Class>
        </rdfs:domain>
        <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#ListItem"/>
    </owl:ObjectProperty>



    <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSink -->

    <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSink">
        <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
        <rdfs:range>
            <owl:Class>
                <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
                    <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Link"/>
                    <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LinkGroup"/>
                </owl:unionOf>
            </owl:Class>
        </rdfs:range>
    </owl:ObjectProperty>



    <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSource -->

    <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#isSource">
        <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
        <rdfs:range>
            <owl:Class>
                <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
                    <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Link"/>
                    <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LinkGroup"/>
                </owl:unionOf>
            </owl:Class>
        </rdfs:range>
    </owl:ObjectProperty>

```

```
293
294
295     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#item -->
296
297     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#item">
298         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#ListItem"/>
299     </owl:ObjectProperty>
300
301
302
303     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#labeltype -->
304
305     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#labeltype">
306         <rdfs:domain>
307             <owl:Class>
308                 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
309                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Label"/>
310                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LabelGroup"/>
311                 </owl:unionOf>
312             </owl:Class>
313         </rdfs:domain>
314     </owl:ObjectProperty>
315
316
317
318     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#locatedAt -->
319
320     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#locatedAt">
321         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
322         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Location"/>
323     </owl:ObjectProperty>
324
325
326
327     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#next -->
328
329     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#next">
330         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#ListItem"/>
331         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#ListItem"/>
332     </owl:ObjectProperty>
333
334
335
336     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#providesLink -->
337
338     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#providesLink">
339         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Service"/>
340         <rdfs:range>
341             <owl:Class>
342                 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
343                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Link"/>
344                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LinkGroup"/>
345                 </owl:unionOf>
346             </owl:Class>
347         </rdfs:range>
348     </owl:ObjectProperty>
349
350
351
352     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#providesPort -->
```

```
353
354     <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#providesPort">
355         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Service"/>
356         <rdfs:range>
357             <owl:Class>
358                 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
359                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Port"/>
360                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#PortGroup"/>
361                 </owl:unionOf>
362             </owl:Class>
363         </rdfs:range>
364     </owl:ObjectProperty>
365
366
367
368     <!--
369     ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
370     //
371     // Data properties
372     //
373     ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
374      -->
375
376
377
378
379     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#alt -->
380
381     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#alt">
382         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Location"/>
383         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float"/>
384     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
385
386
387
388     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#end -->
389
390     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#end">
391         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Lifetime"/>
392         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime"/>
393     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
394
395
396
397     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#labelSwapping -->
398
399     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#labelSwapping">
400         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#SwitchingService"/>
401         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean"/>
402     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
403
404
405
406     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#lat -->
407
408     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#lat">
409         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Location"/>
410         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float"/>
411     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
412
```

```
413
414
415     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#long -->
416
417     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#long">
418         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Location"/>
419         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float"/>
420     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
421
422
423
424     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#name -->
425
426     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#name">
427         <rdfs:domain>
428             <owl:Class>
429                 <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
430                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Location"/>
431                     <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
432                 </owl:unionOf>
433             </owl:Class>
434         </rdfs:domain>
435         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string"/>
436     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
437
438
439
440     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#noReturnTraffic -->
441
442     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#noReturnTraffic">
443         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Link"/>
444         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean"/>
445     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
446
447
448
449     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#parameter -->
450
451     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#parameter">
452         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string"/>
453     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
454
455
456
457     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#start -->
458
459     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#start">
460         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Lifetime"/>
461         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime"/>
462     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
463
464
465
466     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#unlocode -->
467
468     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#unlocode">
469         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Location"/>
470         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string"/>
471     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
472
```

```
473
474
475     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#value -->
476
477     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#value">
478         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Label"/>
479         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string"/>
480     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
481
482
483
484     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#values -->
485
486     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#values">
487         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LabelGroup"/>
488         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string"/>
489     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
490
491
492
493     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#version -->
494
495     <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#version">
496         <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
497         <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime"/>
498     </owl:DatatypeProperty>
499
500
501
502     <!--
503     ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
504     //
505     // Classes
506     //
507     ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
508      -->
509
510
511
512
513     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#AdaptationService -->
514
515     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#AdaptationService">
516         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Service"/>
517     </owl:Class>
518
519
520
521     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#BidirectionalLink -->
522
523     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#BidirectionalLink">
524         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Group"/>
525     </owl:Class>
526
527
528
529     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#BidirectionalPort -->
530
531     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#BidirectionalPort">
532         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Group"/>
```

```
533     </owl:Class>
534
535
536
537     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#DeadaptationService -->
538
539     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#DeadaptationService">
540         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Service"/>
541     </owl:Class>
542
543
544
545     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Group -->
546
547     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Group">
548         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
549     </owl:Class>
550
551
552
553     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Label -->
554
555     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Label"/>
556
557
558
559     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LabelGroup -->
560
561     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LabelGroup">
562         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing"/>
563     </owl:Class>
564
565
566
567     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Lifetime -->
568
569     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Lifetime"/>
570
571
572
573     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Link -->
574
575     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Link">
576         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
577     </owl:Class>
578
579
580
581     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LinkGroup -->
582
583     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#LinkGroup">
584         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Group"/>
585     </owl:Class>
586
587
588
589     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#ListItem -->
590
591     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#ListItem">
592         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing"/>
```

```
593     </owl:Class>
594
595
596
597     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Location -->
598
599     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Location">
600         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Thing"/>
601     </owl:Class>
602
603
604
605     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject -->
606
607     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
608
609
610
611     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Node -->
612
613     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Node">
614         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
615     </owl:Class>
616
617
618
619     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Port -->
620
621     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Port">
622         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
623     </owl:Class>
624
625
626
627     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#PortGroup -->
628
629     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#PortGroup">
630         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Group"/>
631     </owl:Class>
632
633
634
635     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Service -->
636
637     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Service">
638         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#NetworkObject"/>
639     </owl:Class>
640
641
642
643     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#SwitchingService -->
644
645     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#SwitchingService">
646         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Service"/>
647     </owl:Class>
648
649
650
651     <!-- http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Topology -->
652
```

```
653     <owl:Class rdf:about="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Topology">
654         <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://schemas.ogf.org/nml/2012/10/base#Group"/>
655     </owl:Class>
656 </rdf:RDF>
657
658
659
660 <!-- Generated by the OWL API (version 3.2.3.22702) http://owlapi.sourceforge.net -->
```

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