
OCCI Core Specification

Introduction

The Open Cloud Computing Interface (OCCI) is an open protocol for all cloud computing services. A RESTful interface, it deviates from the underlying HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) only where absolutely necessary and can be described as a "Resource Oriented Architecture (ROA)". Unlike other envelope-based protocols which operate in-band, all existing HTTP features are available for caching, proxying, gatewaying and other advanced functionality such as partial GETs.

Each resource is identified by URL(s) and has one or more representations which may include a hypertext (e.g. XHTML5) rendering for direct end-user accessibility. HTTP content negotiation is used to select between alternative representations and metadata including associations between resources is exposed via HTTP headers (e.g. the `Link:` and `Category:` headers).

In this way OCCI is not responsible for the representations themselves, rather it enables users to organise and group resources together to build arbitrarily complex systems of inter-related resources. It relies on existing standards for rendering and does not make any recommendations of one standard format over any other.

Tip

This is the case for the World Wide Web today where many image, video and other supporting formats co-exist. Browsers support a number of the common formats and users choose the most appropriate for the task.

```
> GET /us-east/webapp/vm01 HTTP/1.1
> User-Agent: occi-client/1.0 (linux) libcurl/7.19.4 OCCI/1.0
> Host: cloud.example.com
> Accept: */*
>
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Date: Sat, 10 Oct 2009 12:56:51 GMT
< Content-Type: application/ovf
< Link: </us-east/webapp/vm01;start>;
<       rel="http://purl.org/occi/action/start";
<       title="Start"
< Link: </us-east/webapp/build.pdf>;
<       rel="related";
<       title="Documentation";
<       type="application/pdf"
< Category: compute;
<       label="Compute Resource";
<       scheme="http://purl.org/occi/kind/"
< Server: occi-server/1.0 (linux) OCCI/1.0
< Connection: close
<
< <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
< <Envelope xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
<       xmlns:ovf="http://schemas.dmtf.org/ovf/envelope/1"
<       xmlns="http://schemas.dmtf.org/ovf/envelope/1"
<       xml:lang="en-US">
...

```

Basics

URL Namespace

The interface is defined by a single URL entry point which will either be a *collection*, contain *link(s)* to *collection(s)* or both.

Kinds, Actions and Attributes

An interface exposes "kinds" which have "attributes" and on which "actions" can be performed. The attributes are exposed as key-value pairs and applicable actions as links, following the REST hypertext constraint (whereby state transitions are defined *in-band* rather than via rules).

CRUD Operations

Create, Retrieve, Update and Delete (CRUD) operations map to the POST, GET, PUT and DELETE HTTP verbs respectively. HEAD and OPTIONS verbs may be used to retrieve metadata and valid operations without the entity body to improve performance. WebDAV definitions are used for MKCOL, MOVE and COPY.

POST (Create)

“The POST method is used to request that the origin server accept the entity enclosed in the request as a new subordinate of the resource identified by the Request-URI in the Request-Line.”RFC2616

POSTing a representation (e.g. OVF) to a collection (e.g. /compute) will result in a new resource being created (e.g. /compute/123) and returned in the Location: header. POST is also used with HTML form data to trigger verbs (e.g. restart)

GET (Retrieve - Metadata and Entity)

“The GET method means retrieve whatever information (in the form of an entity) is identified by the Request-URI.”RFC2616

GETting a resource (e.g. /compute/123) will return a representation of that resource in the most appropriate supported format specified by the client in the Accept header. Otherwise "406 Not Acceptable" will be returned.

PUT (Create or Update)

“The PUT method requests that the enclosed entity be stored under the supplied Request-URI.”RFC2616

PUTting a representation (e.g. OVF) to a URL (e.g. /compute/123) will result in the resource being created or updated. The URL is known or selected by the client (in which case UUIDs should be used), in contrast to POSTs where the URL is selected by the server.

DELETE (Delete)

“The DELETE method requests that the origin server delete the resource identified by the Request-URI.”RFC2616

DELETE results in the deletion of the resource (and everything "under" it, as appropriate).

Additionally the following HTTP methods are used:

COPY (Duplicate)

“The COPY method creates a duplicate of the source resource identified by the Request-URI, in the destination resource identified by the URI in the Destination header.”RFC4918

HEAD (Retrieve - Metadata Only)	“The HEAD method is identical to GET except that the server MUST NOT return a message-body in the response.”RFC2616
MKCOL (Make Collection)	“MKCOL creates a new collection resource at the location specified by the Request-URI.”RFC4918
MOVE (Relocate)	“The MOVE operation on a non-collection resource is the logical equivalent of a copy (COPY), followed by consistency maintenance processing, followed by a delete of the source, where all three actions are performed in a single operation.”RFC4918
OPTIONS	“The OPTIONS method represents a request for information about the communication options available on the request/response chain identified by the Request-URI.”RFC2616

Connection

Authentication

Servers *may* require that requests be authenticated using standard HTTP-based authentication mechanisms (including OAuth). OAuth They indicate this requirement by returning HTTP 401 with a WWW-Authenticate header and a suitable challenge (e.g. Basic, Digest, OAuth). The client then includes appropriate Authorization headers in its responses. RFC2617

Servers *may* set and clients *may* accept *cookies* in order to maintain authentication state between requests. Such sessions *should not* be used for other purposes in line with RESTful principles. RFC2109

Versioning

Servers and clients *should* indicate the latest version of OCCI they support (e.g. 1.0) by way of the Server: and User-Agent: headers respectively, using the token “OCCI” (e.g. “OCCI/1.0”). If none is provided the latest available version *shall* be used.

Model

The model defines the objects themselves without regard to how they interrelate.

Kinds

Each category of resources distinguished by some common characteristic or quality is called a *kind* (e.g. compute, network, storage, queue, application, contact).

Kinds defined by this standard live in the `http://purl.org/occi/kind/` namespace but anyone can define a new kind by allocating a URI they control.

Warning

Defining your own kinds can lead to interoperability problems and should be a last resort reserved for unique functionality. A simple peer review process is available for extending the registries which should be used where possible.

Each resource *must* specify a kind by way of a *category* within the *scheme* “`http://purl.org/occi/kind/`”.

Tip

The word *type* is not used in this context in order to avoid confusion with Internet media types.

Attributes

An *attribute* is a specification that defines a property of an object. It is expressed in the form of key-value pairs. Attributes are divided into namespaces which are separated by the dot character (“.”).

Tip

This scalable approach was derived from the Mozilla Firefox `about:config` page.

Attributes defined by this standard reside under the `occi` namespace (e.g. “`occi.abc`”) but anyone can define a new attribute by allocating a unique namespace based on their reversed Internet domain (e.g. “`com.cisco.cdp`”).

Warning

Defining your own attributes can lead to interoperability problems and should be a last resort reserved for unique functionality. A simple peer review process is available for extending the registries which should be used where possible.

Registry Entries

Table 1. Core Attributes

Attribute	Description	Type	Example
<code>occi.id</code>	Immutable identifier for the resource	URI	<code>urn:uuid:d0e9f0d0-f62d-4f28-bc90-23b0bd871770</code>
<code>occi.title</code>	Display name for the resource	String	<code>Compute Resource #123</code>
<code>occi.summary</code>	Description of the resource	String	<code>A virtual compute resource</code>
<code>occi.version</code>	Specification version	Float	<code>1.0</code>

Actions

An *action* is some process that can be carried out on one or more *resources*.

Each available *action* for a given *resource* is indicated via a *link* with the action class.

```
Link: </us-east/webapp/vm01;start>;
      rel="http://purl.org/occi/action/start";
      title="Start"
```

Actions defined by this standard reside under the `http://purl.org/occi/action/` namespace but anyone can define a new action by allocating a URI they control.

Warning

Defining your own actions can lead to interoperability problems and should be a last resort reserved for unique functionality. A simple peer review process is available for extending the registries which should be used where possible.

An *action* is triggered via an HTTP POST and depending on the action requested (e.g. `resize`), parameters *may* be provided using HTML forms (e.g. `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`). In the case of HTML-based renderings the actions can therefore be actual HTML forms.

Tip

Some resources can be interacted with but not rendered due to the nature of the resource or prevailing security policies (for example, an operator may be able to backup a machine without knowing anything about it).

Asynchronous Actions

Synchronous actions *may* return 200 OK on successful completion or 201 Created with a Location: header indicating a new resource for audit purposes.

Tip

Assume that clients are paranoid and want audit trails for all but the most trivial of actions.

In the event that the *action* does not complete immediately it *should* return HTTP 202 Accepted and a Location: header indicating a new resource where status and other pertinent information can be obtained.

Tip

Don't keep clients waiting - if you're not sure to return immediately then give them a resource they can monitor.

Advanced Actions

The specific parameters required and allowable values for them depend on the action and for advanced actions *may* require sending of custom *content types* rather than application/x-www-form-encoded.

Meta-model

The meta-model defines how objects interrelate.

Categories

Category information allows for flexible organisation of resources into one or more vocabularies (each of which is referred to as a *scheme*).

The meta-model was derived from Atom, consisting of three attributes:

term	The term itself (e.g. "compute")
scheme (optional)	The vocabulary (e.g. "http://purl.org/occi/kind/")
label (optional)	A human-friendly display name for the term (e.g. "Compute Resource")

Category schemes and/or terms defined by this standard reside throughout the http://purl.org/occi/ namespace but anyone can define a new scheme by allocating a URI they control.

Tip

Categories provide a flexible way to manage resources by taxonomy (categories) and/or folksonomy (tags), where both can be shared between [groups of] users or globally. For example, users can create schemes for resource locations (e.g. US-East, US-West, Europe), operating systems (e.g. Windows, Linux) and patch levels (e.g.

Examples

```
Category: compute;
  label="Compute Resource";
  scheme="http://purl.org/occi/kind/ "
```

Querying

TODO: Pull query interface from GData: <http://code.google.com/apis/gdata/docs/2.0/reference.html#Queries>

Registry Entries

Table 2. Core Category Schemes

Scheme	Description
http://purl.org/occi/kind/	OCCI Kinds

Collections

Where an operation could return multiple resources (e.g. categories, searches) this is referred to as a *collection*. Collections are returned as a list of links in `text/uri-list` format.

Tip

Collections are passed by reference for simplicity rather than performance reasons, requiring $O(n+1)$ requests. Including metadata (requiring a wrapper format like Atom or SOAP) and/or the data itself would provide $O(1)$ performance, though passing by value should only be considered where the representations are known to be small as such encodings add significant overhead.

Examples

```
# OCCI Example Collection
/examples/custom-extension
/examples/lamp-multi-vm
/examples/lamp
/examples/myservice
```

Advertising

Any given URL can be a collection and/or advertise *links* to other *collections* using the `collection` class:

```
Link: <http://example.com/123/audit>;
      rel="http://purl.org/occi/collection/audit";
      title="Audit Entries"
```

Tip

The root (“/”) *should* expose collections *in-band* and/or *out-of-band* in order for clients to discover resources.

Paging

Collections *may* be divided into *pages*, with each linking to the “first”, “last”, “next” and “previous” *link relations*.

```

Link: <http://example.com/xyz;start=0>; rel="first"
Link: <http://example.com/xyz;start=400>; rel="previous"
Link: <http://example.com/xyz;start=500>; rel="self"
Link: <http://example.com/xyz;start=600>; rel="next"
Link: <http://example.com/xyz;start=900>; rel="last"

```

Linking

Web linking standards for HTTP [LINK] and HTML [HTML5] are used to indicate associations between resources. All formats *must* support *in-band* linking including:

- Link relations (e.g. `rel="alternate"`)
- Pointers to resources (e.g. `href="http://example.com/"`)
- Internet media types (e.g. `type="text/html"`)
- Extensibility (e.g. `attribute="value"`)

```

Link: </us-east/webapp/build.pdf>;
      rel="related";
      title="Documentation";
      type="application/pdf"

```

Link relations defined by this standard reside under the `http://purl.org/occi/rel` namespace but anyone can define a new *link relation* by allocating a URI they control.

Registry Entries

Table 3. Core Link Relations

Relation	Description
collection(<code>http://purl.org/occi/rel#collection</code>)	A related collection whereby: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The root of the collection is indicated by the <code>href</code> attribute. • The <i>kind</i> of the collection is indicated by the <code>kind</code> extended attribute.
first	“An IRI that refers to the furthest preceding resource in a series of resources.” [LINK]
help	“The referenced document provides further help information for the page as a whole.” [HTML5]
icon	“The specified resource is an icon representing the page or site, and should be used by the user agent when representing the page in the user interface.” [HTML5]
last	“An IRI that refers to the furthest following resource in a series of resources.” [LINK]
next	“A URI that refers to the immediately following document in a series of documents.” [LINK]
previous	“A URI that refers to the immediately preceding document in a series of documents.” [LINK]
search	“The referenced document provides an interface specifically for searching the document and its related resources.” [HTML5, OpenSearch]

Relation	Description
self	“Identifies a resource equivalent to the containing element” [RFC4287]

Extensibility

The interface is fully extensible, both via a public peer review process (in order to update the specification itself, usually via registries) and via independent allocation of unique namespaces (in order to cater for vendor-specific enhancements).

Foreign markup

Implementations *must* accept and forward but otherwise ignore markup they do not understand.

Security Considerations

Encryption is not required by the specification in order to cater for sites that do not or can not use it (e.g. due to export restrictions, performance reasons, etc.), however SSL/TLS *should* be used over public networks including the Internet.

Glossary

in-band	“Sending of metadata and control information in the same band, on the same channel, as used for data”, for example, by embedding it in HTML. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-band]
kind	“A category of things distinguished by some common characteristic or quality”, for example events, messages, media. [http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn?s=kind]
out-of-band	“Communications which occur outside of a previously established communications method or channel”, for example, in HTTP headers. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Out-of-band_signaling]
type	Internet media (MIME) type.

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