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| **oneM2M****Technical Specification** |
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| Abstract: | The document defines principles and guidelines on interworking OSGi based devices and gateways to oneM2M system. |
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About oneM2M

The purpose and goal of oneM2M is to develop technical specifications which address the need for a common M2M Service Layer that can be readily embedded within various hardware and software, and relied upon to connect the myriad of devices in the field with M2M application servers worldwide.

More information about oneM2M may be found at: http//www.oneM2M.org

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# 1 Scope

The present document defines principles and guidelines on how to interwork devices and gateways that comply to the OSGi framework to the oneM2M system. The interworking includes service exposure between an OSGi device or gateway and the oneM2M system. With the interworking, OSGi defined services can be made available by oneM2M defined resources. As a result, by making requests to oneM2M resources, applications can access the services provided by OSGi devices or gateways.

# 2 References

## 2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non‑specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

[1] oneM2M TS-0023: "Home Appliances Information Model and Mapping".

[2] oneM2M TS-0033: "Proximal IoT Interworking".

NOTE: Available at <http://www.onem2m.org/technical/published-drafts>.

## 2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non‑specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

[i.1] oneM2M Drafting Rules.

NOTE: Available at <http://www.onem2m.org/images/files/oneM2M-Drafting-Rules.pdf>.

[i.2] OSGi Residential.

NOTE: Available at <https://osgi.org/download/r6/osgi.residential-6.0.0.pdf>.

# 3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

DAL Device Abstraction Layer

AE Application Entity

CSE Common Services Entity

SDT Smart Device Template

DMT Device Management Tree

IPE Interworking Proxy Entity

HAIM Home Appliance Information Model

UID Unique Identifier

UIDS Unique Identifiers

TS Technical Specification

# 4 Conventions

The key words "Shall", "Shall not", "May", "Need not", "Should", "Should not" in this document are to be interpreted as described in the oneM2M Drafting Rules [i.1].

# 5 OSGi Interworking General Architecture

## 5.1 OSGi Interworking Architecture

AE/CSE

OSGi Framework

OSGi DAL service

OSGi SDT service

OSGi dmt admin service

CSE bundle

oneM2M OSGi IPE bundle

CSE

OSGi based device or gateway

Mca/Mcc

Mca

Mca

other

Figure 5-1: OSGi Interworking Architecture

OSGi Interworking is to interwork services provided by an OSGi based device or gateway to oneM2M entities which may be an AE or CSE. The OSGi services may include an OSGi defined DAL (Device Abstraction Layer) service, SDT (Smart Device Template) service, DMT (device management tree) admin service, other standardized services or proprietary services. The oneM2M-OSGi IPE bundle is in charge of the interworking of OSGi services to oneM2M resources and vice versa.

The IPE bundle maps the invocation of the OSGi services and changes of state of oneM2M resources. If the OSGi based device or gateway hosts a CSE bundle, the IPE interacts with the CSE bundle internally. The OSGi based device or gateway interacts with the other oneM2M entities through Mca or Mcc reference point. If the OSGi based device or gateway does not host a CSE bundle, the IPE interacts with the CSE through a network interface.

The principle of how the interworking should be done shall follow the definition in oneM2M TS-0033 [2] proximal IoT interworking. For devices described by HAIM (Home Appliance Information Model) in oneM2M TS-0023 [1], *<flexContainer>* resources shall be used to represent the OSGi services. oneM2M also allows the transparent interworking of OSGi services through *<container>* resources, *<AE>* resources and *<node>* resources as defined in oneM2M TS-0033 [2].

# 6 Mapping of OSGi DAL

## 6.1 Introduction

The OSGi DAL (Device Abstraction Layer) [i.2] is an OSGi defined service to unify interfaces for accessing devices. By using the OSGi DAL, application developers do not need to deal with protocol details to interact with different types of devices such as sensors, actuators, etc.



Figure 6.1-1: OSGi DAL [i.2]

OSGi DAL is comprised of several services:

* Device: represents the registered device in the OSGi framework. The device service contains properties describing the device's metadata and context information. The device service has one or more function services.
* Function: represents the function provided by the device. The function could be data reporting or actuating. The function provides a set of FunctionData, properties and operations. A property is the data information that can be accessed by the application. An operation is the interface that can be invoked by an application to trigger a certain procedure. The function also posts FunctionEvent.
* FunctionEvent: represents the asynchronous event of the function. Once the event is triggered, the event is handled by the registered event handler.
* FunctionData: represents the data structure that contains the property and metadata of the function.
* PropertyMetadata: represents the metadata of the function property.
* OperationMetadata: represents the metadata of the function operation.

## 6.2 Device service

The device service defined by OSGi DAL maps to a oneM2M NoDN and is represented as a specialized *<flexContainer>* resource and a *<node>* resource.

The OSGi device service itself shall be mapped to a specialized *<flexContainer>* resource of a specific device model that the OSGi device service instance represents. The properties of an OSGi device service shall be mapped to the attributes of the *<flexContainer>* resource, the *<node>* resource, and its child *[deviceInfo]* resource.

Once an OSGi device service is registered at the OSGi framework, the IPE shall be responsible for acquiring all OSGi device service properties and other related services (such as OSGi function services) and creating the corresponding resources on the oneM2M CSE.

Upon the registration of an OSGi device service, the IPE should create a *<node>* resource and a *[deviceInfo]* specialization as the child resource of the *<node>* resource. The IPE should also create one *<flexContainer>* resource with specialized mandatory *[customAttribute]* as a *'nodeLink'* attribute, which links to a *<node>* resource that is hosted on the same hosting CSE of the *<flexContainer>*. The mapping between OSGi device and oneM2M resources shall be as follows.

Table 6.2-1: Mapping of OSGi device service to oneM2M resources

| OSGi  | oneM2M  | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| OSGi device service | *<node>* resource, *[deviceInfo]* resource, *<flexContainer>* resource | The *<node>*, *[deviceInfo]* and *<flexContainer>* resources are created upon the available of OSGi device service. |
| SERVICE\_UID property | See description | Maps to the resourceID of the *<flexContainer>* allocated by the Hosting CSE, however the value does not need to be same. The mapping between SERVICE\_UID and resourceID is maintained by IPE internally. |
| SERVICE\_REFERENCE\_UIDS property | See description | Reference device maps to the sub-device defined in oneM2M. Therefore, the reference device in OSGi is mapped to the hierarchical relationship of *<flexContainer>* resources. |
| SERVICE\_DRIVER property | *areaNwkType* attribute of *[areaNwkInfo]* resource | Service driver maps to the area network type. |
| SERVICE\_NAME property | *resourceName* attribute of *<flexContainer>* resource | The SERVICE\_NAME is used to request resource name of *<flexContainer>* resource. |
| SERVICE\_STATUS property | See description | Is maintained by lifecycle management of *<flexContainer>* resources. The *<flexContainer>* resource should only be created if the SERVICE\_STATUS of the OSGi device is STATUS\_ONLINE. |
| SERVICE\_STATUS\_DETAIL property | See description | The status is not visible to oneM2M. The IPE will monitor the status change and reflect the status change in the lifecycle management of the *<flexContainer>* resource. |
| SERVICE\_HARDWARE\_VENDOR property | *manufacturer* attribute of *[deviceInfo]* resource | - |
| SERVICE\_HARDWARE\_VERSION property | *hwVersion* attribute *[deviceInfo]* resource | - |
| SERVICE\_FIRMWARE\_VENDOR property | *labels* attribute of *[deviceInfo]* resource | *-* |
| SERVICE\_FIRMWARE\_VERSION property | *fwVersion* attribute of *[deviceInfo]* resource | - |
| SERVICE\_TYPES property | *deviceType* attribute of *[deviceInfo]* resource | - |
| SERVICE\_MODEL property | *model* attribute of *[deviceInfo]* resource | - |
| SERVICE\_SERIAL\_NUMBER property | *deviceLabel* attribute of *[deviceInfo]* resource | - |

## 6.3 Function service

### 6.3.1 Introduction

An OSGi function service maps to a specialized *<flexContainer>* resource that correspond to a moduleClass specified in oneM2M TS-0023 [1]. An OSGi function service may be mapped to different *<flexContainer>*s that correspond to different moduleClasses depending on the OSGi device service that the OSGi function service belongs to.

Table 6.3.1-1: Mapping of OSGi function to oneM2M resources

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| OSGi function service | moduleClass *<flexContainer>* resource | The function service is mapped to moduleClass *<flexContainer>*. |
| SERVICE\_UID property | See description | Maps to resourceID of *<flexContainer>* resource. The resourceID is allocated by Hosting CSE. The mapping relationship is maintained by IPE internally. |
| SERVICE\_TYPE property | See description | Maps to containerDefinition of *<flexContainer>* resource and is maintained by IPE. |
| SERVICE\_VERSION property | *labels* attribute of the *<flexContainer>* resource | Versioning information of the OSGi service is mapped to *labels* attribute of the *<flexContainer>* resource. |
| SERVICE\_DEVICE\_UID property | See description | Maintained by the parent-child relationship of device model *<flexContainer>* and moduleClass *<flexContainer>* |
| SERVICE\_REFERENCE\_UIDS property | *labels* attribute of the *<flexContainer>* resource | Mappes to the *labels* attribute of the *<flexContainer>* resource. |
| SERVICE\_DESCRIPTION property | *labels* attribute of *<flexContainer>* resource | The description of the service maps to the labels attribute of *<flexContainer>* resource. |
| SERVICE\_OPERATION\_NAMES property | *<flexContainer>* resource for action |  |
| SERVICE\_PROPERTY\_NAMES property | *<flexContainer>* resource for property |  |

### 6.3.2 BooleanControl Function

BooleanControl function is used for switch-type of device functions like a light, door, window or power socket. It maps to the binarySwitch *<flexContainer>* that is a moduleClass.

Table 6.3.2-1: Mapping of BooleanControl function to binarySwitch moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| inverse | *toggle* | Toggle the switch. |
| setTrue | Update the *powerState* to true |  |
| setFalse | Update the *powerState* to false |  |
| data | *powerState* | The current state of the switch |

### 6.3.3 BooleanSensor Function

BooleanSensor function is used to report the data of a device function such as a light, door, window or power socket. It maps to several different *<flexContainer>* resources that are moduleClass. It is based on the device type which determines the specialization of *<flexContainer>* to be mapped to.

Table 6.3.3-1: Mapping of BooleanSensor function to binarySwitch moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| data | *powerState* |  |

Table 6.3.3-2: Mapping of BooleanSensor function to doorLock moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| data | *doorLock* |  |

Table 6.3.3-3: Mapping of BooleanSensor function to boiler moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| data | *status* |  |

Table 6.3.3-4: Mapping of BooleanSensor function to waterSensor moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| data | *alarm* |  |

### 6.3.4 MultiLevelControl Function

The MultiLevelControl Function maps to different moduleClass depending on the device type.

Table 6.3.4-1: Mapping of MultiLevelControl function to brightness moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| data | *brightness* |  |

Table 6.3.4-2: Mapping of MultiLevelControl function to foaming moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| data | *foamingStrength* |  |

### 6.3.5 MultiLevelSensor Function

The MultiLevelSensor Function maps to different moduleClass depending on the device type.

Table 6.3.5-1: Mapping of MultiLevelControl function to height moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| data | *height* |  |

Table 6.3.5-2: Mapping of MultiLevelControl function to weight moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| data | *weight* |  |

Table 6.3.5-3: Mapping of MultiLevelControl function to liquidRemaining moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| data | *liquidRemaining* |  |

Table 6.3.5-4: Mapping of MultiLevelControl function to brightness moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| data | *brightness* |  |

Table 6.3.5-5: Mapping of MultiLevelControl function to foaming moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| data | *foamingStrength* |  |

### 6.3.6 Meter Function

The Meter Function maps to different moduleClass depending on the device type.

Table 6.3.6-1: Mapping of Meter function to energyConsuption moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| current | *roundingEnergyConsumption* |  |
| total | *absoluteEnergyConsumption*  |  |

### 6.3.7 Alarm Function

The Alarm Function maps to different moduleClass depending on the device type.

Table 6.3.7-1: Mapping of Alarm function to motionSensor moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| alarm | *alarm* |  |

Table 6.3.7-2: Mapping of Alarm function to smokeSensor moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| alarm | *alarm* |  |

Table 6.3.7-3: Mapping of Alarm function to temperatureAlarm moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| alarm | *alarm* |  |

Table 6.3.7-4: Mapping of Alarm function to waterSensor moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| alarm | *alarm* |  |

### 6.3.8 Keypad Function

The Keypad Function maps to keypad moduleClass of oneM2M.

Table 6.3.8-1: Mapping of Keypad function to keypad moduleClass

| OSGi | oneM2M | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| key | *keyNumber* |  |

### 6.3.9 WakeUp Function

This Function currently has no corresponding moduleClass in oneM2M.

## 6.4 Device service procedure

The IPE is responsible for monitoring the OSGi Device service and synchronizing the properties of the Device service to attributes of the oneM2M resources.

oneM2M CSE

IPE

Device Service

Monitors the registration

Create resource

Figure 6.4-1: Procedure of registering Device service

The mapping of resources shall follow the definition in oneM2M TS-0033 [2] proximal IoT interworking. Depending on the available properties of the Device service, *<node>* resource, *<AE>* resource, *<container>* resource or *<flexContainer>* resource may be used to represent the Device service.

## 6.5 Function service procedure

The IPE is responsible for monitoring the Function property and synchronizing the change of the property to oneM2M resources. The IPE is also responsible for monitoring the update of the oneM2M resource that corresponds to the Function operation. Upon receiving the request targeting the resource, the IPE shall invoke the corresponding Function operation.

oneM2M CSE

IPE

Function Service

Monitors the registration

Create resource

Figure 6.5-1: Procedure of registering function service

Monitors the registration: The IPE monitors the registration of the Function service to the OSGi framework.

Create resource: The IPE creates the corresponding resource to the oneM2M CSE.

oneM2M CSE

IPE

Function Service

Change of Function property

Monitors the change

Update resource

Figure 6.5-2: Procedure of changing function property

Change of Function property: The Function property may be changed due to various reasons such as hardware triggered break, sensor change, local application change etc.

Monitors the change: The IPE monitors the change by subscribing to the eventable properties, acquiring the property periodically or by some other internal call back functions.

Update the resource: The IPE updates the corresponding resource of the Function.

oneM2M CSE

IPE

Function Service

Update resource

Invoke the function operation

Monitors the change

Figure 6.5-3: Procedure of invoking function operation

Update resource: The oneM2M CSE receives update requests from applications to update the resource that corresponds with the Function service.

Monitors the change: The IPE monitors the change by subscribing to the resource and receiving notifications or polling etc.

Invoke the function operation: The IPE invokes the function operation provided by the Function service.

# History

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| **Publication history** |
| V3.0.0 | April 2019 | Release 3 - Publication |
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