



Bindings for eOBIX: REST Bindings Version 1.0

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Related work:

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- ~~[Bindings for OBIX: SOAP Bindings Version 1.0. Edited by Markus Jung. Latest version. <http://docs.oasis-open.org/obix/obix-soap/v1.0/obix-soap-v1.0.html>.](#)~~
- ~~[Bindings for OBIX: Web Socket Bindings Version 1.0. Edited by Matthias Hub. Latest version. <http://docs.oasis-open.org/obix/obix-websocket/v1.0/obix-websocket-v1.0.html>.](#)~~
- ~~[Encodings for eOBIX: Common Encodings Version 1.0. 11 July 2013. OASIS Committee Specification Draft 01 / Public Review Draft 01.](#)~~

- ~~[Bindings for oBIX: SOAP Bindings Version 1.0. 11 July 2013. OASIS Committee Specification Draft 01 / Public Review Draft 01. Edited by Marcus Jung. Latest version.](http://docs.oasis-open.org/obix/obix-encodings/v1.0/obix-encodings-v1.0.html)~~ <http://docs.oasis-open.org/obix/obix-encodings/v1.0/obix-encodings-v1.0.html>.

Abstract:

This document specifies REST bindings for ~~eBIX~~ ~~eBIX~~ OBIX. OBIX provides the core information model and interaction pattern for communication with building control systems. Specific implementations of eOBIX must choose how to bind eOBIX interactions. This document describes the REST Binding, an interaction pattern that can be used in conjunction with XML, EXI, CoAP, and JSON encodings, as well as other encodings that may be specified elsewhere.

Status:

This document was last revised or approved by the OASIS Open Building Information Exchange (oBIX) TC on the above date. The level of approval is also listed above. Check the "Latest version" location noted above for possible later revisions of this document.

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1 Introduction

This document specifies the REST bindings for eOBIX.

1.1 Terminology

The key words “MUST”, “MUST NOT”, “REQUIRED”, “SHALL”, “SHALL NOT”, “SHOULD”, “SHOULD NOT”, “RECOMMENDED”, “MAY”, and “OPTIONAL” in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC2119.

1.2 Normative References

- RFC2119** Bradner, S., “Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels”, BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>.
- eOBIX 1.1** *eOBIX Version 1.1*.
See link in "Related work" section on cover page.
- RFC2616** Fielding, R., Gettys, J., Mogul, J., Frystyk, H., Masinter, L., Leach, P., Berners-Lee, T., “Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.1”, RFC2616, June 1999. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2616.txt>.
- RFC2617** Franks, J., Hallam-Baker, P., Hostetler, J., Lawrence, S., Leach, P., Luotonen, A., Stewart, L., “HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication”, RFC2617, June 1999. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2617.txt>.
- RFC2618** Aboba, B., Zorn, G., “RADIUS Authentication Client MIB”, RFC2618, June 1999. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2618.txt>.
- RFC2246** Dierks, T., Allen, C., “The TLS Protocol”, RFC2246, January 1999. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2246.txt>.
- RFC4346** Dierks, T., Rescorla, E., “The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.1”, RFC4346, April 2006. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4346.txt>.
- COAP** Shelby, Z., Hartke, K., Bormann, C., “Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)”, IETF Internet Draft, Version ~~17, 26 May~~ **18, 28 June** 2013.
- eOBIX Encodings** *Encodings for eOBIX: Common Encodings Version 1.0*.
See link in "Related work" section on cover page.

1.3 Non-Normative References

- REST** **RT Fielding** *Architectural Styles and the Design of Network-based Software Architectures*, Dissertation, University of California at Irvine, 2000, <http://www.ics.uci.edu/~fielding/pubs/dissertation/top.htm>
- CoAP-OBSERVE** Hartke, K., “Observing Resources in CoAP”, IETF Internet-Draft 08, February 25, 2013

2 HTTP Binding

The HTTP binding specifies a simple REST mapping of eOBIX requests to HTTP. A read request is a simple HTTP GET, which means that you can simply read an eObject by typing its URI into your browser. Refer to [“RFC2616”](#) for the full specification of HTTP 1.1.

2.1 Requests

The following table summarizes how eOBIX requests map to HTTP methods:

eOBIX Request	HTTP Method	Target
Read	GET	Any eObject with an href
Write	PUT	Any eObject with an href and writable=true
Invoke	POST	Any op eObject
Delete	DELETE	Any eObject with an href and writable=true

Table 2-1. Mapping of OBIX Requests to HTTP Methods.

The URI used for an HTTP request MUST map to the URI of the eObject being read, written, or invoked. Read requests use a simple HTTP GET and return the resulting eOBIX document. Write and invoke are implemented with the PUT and POST methods respectively. The input is passed to the server as an eOBIX document and the result is returned as an eOBIX document.

If the eOBIX server processes a request, then it MUST return the resulting eOBIX document with an HTTP status code of 200 OK. The 200 status code MUST be used even if the request failed and the server is returning an err eObject as the result.

2.2 MIME Type

The HTTP client MAY specify the MIME type of the encoding [according to the OBIX Encodings\[eOBIX Encodings\] specification](#) for the payload of a PUT or POST request using the HTTP content type header.

2.2.1 Content Negotiation

eOBIX resources **mayMUST** be encoded using MIME types defined by the [corresponding encodings as defined by the OBIX Encodingsaccording encoding \[eOBIX Encodings\]. specification](#). Clients and servers SHOULD follow Section 12 of **RFC2616** for content negotiation.

If a client wishes to GET a resource using a specific encoding, then it SHOULD specify the desired MIME type in the Accept header.

If the server does not support the MIME type of a client request, then it SHOULD respond with the 406 Not Acceptable status code. There are two use cases for a 406 failure: 1) the client specifies an unsupported MIME type in the Accept header of a GET (read) request, or 2) the client specifies an unsupported MIME type in the Content-Type of a PUT (write) or POST (invoke) request.

2.3 Security

Numerous standards are designed to provide authentication and encryption services for HTTP. Existing standards SHOULD be used when applicable for eOBIX HTTP implementations including:

- **RFC2617** - HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication
- **RFC2618** - HTTP Over TLS (HTTPS)

- RFC ~~RFC4346~~/RFC2246 – The TLS Protocol (Transport Layer Security)

69 **2.4 Localization**

70 Servers SHOULD ~~localize appropriate data based on~~follow the localization approach outlined in the core
71 OBIX Specification. If the desired locale of the client ~~agent. Localization SHOULD include the display~~
72 ~~and displayName attributes. The desired locale of the client SHOULD~~cannot be determined through
73 authentication ~~or, it SHOULD be determined~~ via the Accept-Language HTTP header. ~~A suggested~~
74 ~~algorithm is to check if the authenticated user has As a preferred locale configured in the server's user~~
75 ~~database, and if not then fallback to,~~ the locale MAY be derived from the Accept-Language header.

76

77 ~~Localization MAY include auto-conversion of units. For example if the authenticated user has configured~~
78 ~~a preferred unit system such as English versus Metric, then the server might attempt to convert values~~
79 ~~with an associated unit facet to the desired unit system.~~

3 CoAP Binding

The Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) is a specialized Web transfer protocol for use within constrained nodes and constrained (e.g., low-power, lossy) networks [CoAP]. CoAP is designed for nodes operated by microcontrollers and networks such as 6LoWPAN, which often have a high packet error rate and low bandwidth (10s of kbits/s). It is intended to be used within building automation systems. CoAP can be seen as optimized HTTP equivalent that uses UDP for packet exchange instead of TCP. Since UDP is a non-reliable packet oriented transport protocol CoAP provides custom facilities for reliable messaging and includes a CoAP specific acknowledgement mechanism to provide reliable point-to-point communication. Through the use of UDP it enables additional interaction patterns like asynchronous and group communication.

3.1 Requests

The following table summarizes how eOBIX requests map to CoAP methods:

eOBIX Request	CoAP Method	Target
Read	GET	Any eObject with an href
Write	PUT	Any eObject with an href and writable=true
Invoke	POST	Any op eObject
Delete	DELETE	Any eObject with an href and writable=true

Table 3-1. Mapping of OBIX Requests to CoAP Methods.

3.2 MIME Type

The CoAP client MAY specify the MIME type of the encoding [according to the OBIX Encodings\[eOBIX Encodings\] specification](#) for the payload of a PUT or POST request using the CoAP header content format option to a value according to the CoAP content-format registry [\[CoAP\]defined by COAP](#) which maps standard MIME types to a numeric value. Content negotiation

eOBIX resources may be encoded using either the “text/xml” or the “application/x-obix-binary” MIME types defined by the [acces](#) responding encoding [defined by the OBIX Encodings\[eOBIX Encodings\] specification](#). Clients and servers SHOULD follow Section 12 of [RFC2616RFC-2616](#) for content negotiation.

If a client wishes to GET a resource using a specific encoding, then it SHOULD specify the desired MIME type content-format identifier in the Accept header CoAP header accept option according to the CoAP content-format registry [\[CoAP\]](#) which maps standard MIME types to a numeric value..

If the server does not support the MIME type of a client request, then it SHOULD respond with the 406 Not Acceptable status code. There are two use cases for a 406 failure: 1) the client specifies an unsupported MIME type in the Accept header of a GET (read) request, or 2) the client specifies an unsupported MIME type in the Content-Type of a PUT (write) or POST (invoke) request.

3.3 Observing resources

An eOBIX server that provides a CoAP binding should also support the CoAP observe option on CoAP GET requests. This provides an alternative to the concept of eOBIX watches, since no polling for updates on a resource is required. If the client issues a CoAP GET request with the observe option set an observation relationship is established on the server. If an observed [eOBIX-objectOBIX Object](#) is updated a CoAP response message is sent to the client according to the [CoAP-OBSERVE\[CoAP-Observe\]](#) specification.

116 **3.4 Security**

117 | For securing the CoAP binding the DTLS binding of CoAP as specified in **COAP**~~[CoAP]~~ should be used.

118 **4 Conformance**

119 An implementation is compliant with this specification if it implements all MUST or REQUIRED level
120 requirements.

121 Appendix A. Acknowledgments

122 The following individuals have participated in the creation of this specification and are gratefully
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152

153

Appendix B. Revision History

154

Revision	Date	Editor	Changes Made
wd01	26 Mar 13	Markus Jung	Initial creation with HTTP binding taken out of eOBIX 1.1 WD07 working draft.
wd02	27 Mar 2013	Craig Gemmill	Add HTTP DELETE, references
wd03	10 Apr 2013	Craig Gemmill	Upper case SHOULD keywords
wd04	23 May 2013	Markus Jung	First draft on CoAP binding, Updated MIME and content negotiation of HTTP binding to reference the encodings document.
wd05	13 Jun 2013	Markus Jung	Updated CoAP reference
wd06	28 Jun 2013	Markus Jung	Updated reference section
wd07	04 Dec 2013	Craig Gemmill	Localization moved to core spec
wd08	16 Dec 2013	Markus Jung	Merge with changes of Craig

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